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of the 98th Congress

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# Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

**IOWA**

# 1980



## Census of Population and Housing

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## Table Finding Guide—Population Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 3 to 7 present sample characteristics)

## Table Finding Guide—Housing Characteristics

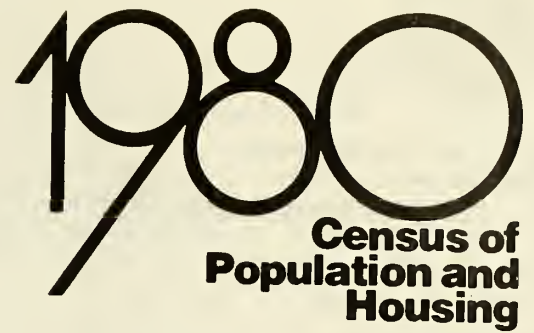
(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 8 to 11 present sample characteristics)

Subject	States and Congressional Districts		Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Townships of 10,000 or More <sup>1</sup>	Subject	States and Congressional Districts			Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Townships of 10,000 or More <sup>1</sup>
	Total	Race or Spanish Origin			All Housing Units	Year-Round Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units	
	1, 2, 3, 4		2	TOTAL . . . . .	1, 2, 8	1, 2, 8, 9	1, 2, 8, 9, 10	11
AREA AND RESIDENCE				OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS				
Land area . . . . .	1			Tenure . . . . .				
Population density . . . . .	1			Persons per occupied unit . . . . .			1, 2, 8	11
Urban . . . . .	1, 3			Vacancy status . . . . .		8	1, 2	
Rural . . . . .	3			Vacant seasonal and migratory units . . . . .	8			
Farm . . . . .	3							
GENERAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS				UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS				
Age . . . . .	1, 2	7	2	Persons per room . . . . .			1	
Voting age persons . . . . .	1, 2	1	2	Bedrooms . . . . .		9	9	
Sex . . . . .	1, 5	7	2	Year householder moved into unit . . . . .			8	
Race . . . . .	1, 2, 7		2					
Spanish origin . . . . .	1, 2, 7		2	STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Ancestry . . . . .	3		2	Year structure built . . . . .		9	9	
Nativity and place of birth . . . . .	4			Units in structure . . . . .		9	9	
Residence in 1975 . . . . .	4			Stories in structure . . . . .		9		
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English . . . . .	4			Passenger elevator . . . . .		9		
Marital status . . . . .	4							
Fertility . . . . .	3			PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS				
Family type . . . . .	1, 2, 3	7	2	Plumbing facilities . . . . .			1, 2	2
Household type and relationship . . . . .	1, 3			Bathroom . . . . .		8	8	
Persons in households . . . . .	1, 3			Source of water . . . . .		8		
Persons per household . . . . .	1, 2, 3		2	Sewage disposal . . . . .		8		
Group quarters type . . . . .	1, 3			EQUIPMENT AND FUELS				
Persons in group quarters . . . . .	1, 3			Kitchen facilities . . . . .		8		
School enrollment . . . . .	4			Heating equipment . . . . .		8		
Years of school completed . . . . .	4	7		Air-conditioning . . . . .		8		
Veteran status . . . . .	4			Vehicles available . . . . .			8	
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS				Telephone in housing unit . . . . .			8	
Labor force status . . . . .	5	7		Fuels used for house heating, water heating, and cooking . . . . .			10	
Class of worker . . . . .	5			FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Labor force status in 1979 . . . . .	5			Value . . . . .			1, 2	2
Workers in family in 1979 . . . . .	5			Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs . . . . .			10	11
Occupation . . . . .	5			Contract rent . . . . .			1, 2	2
Industry . . . . .	5			Gross rent . . . . .			10	11
Transportation to work . . . . .	4							
Disability status . . . . .	4							
Income in 1979 . . . . .	6	7						
Poverty status in 1979 . . . . .	6	7						

<sup>1</sup> Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

<sup>1</sup> Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.





# Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

PART 17

**IOWA**

PHC80-4-17

Issued February 1983



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Bruce Chapman, Director

C.L. Kincannon, Deputy Director

### POPULATION DIVISION

Roger A. Herriot, Chief

### HOUSING DIVISION

Arthur F. Young, Chief

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## Introduction

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### GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of the State, congressional districts of the 98th Congress, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts as defined in this report are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1982. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-4 (i.e., Population and Housing Census, 1980-Volume 4) followed by a number representing the area which the report covers. The PHC80-4 series consists of individual reports for each State and the District of Columbia.

Corresponding data from the 1970 census for districts of the 92nd, 93rd, and 94th Congresses were published in the Congressional District Data (CDD) report series. Data from the 1980 census for districts of the 97th Congress are available on Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1A and 3A, and on microfiche of STF's 1A and 3A. Data for districts of the 98th Congress are also available on Summary Tape Files 1D and 3D.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products.

The changes reflect corrections of errors found after these products were prepared. The changes and differences may affect any geographic area shown in this report. Also, census figures for congressional districts may differ slightly from those prepared by State legislatures in their redistricting activities as result of errors in P.L. 94-171 materials and possible different interpretations and assignments of geographic areas to congressional districts in processing these data.

### CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and 5 appendixes), a table of contents, map(s), and 11 data tables. Appearing after the tables is a map of the State which shows, in addition to the congressional district boundaries, the boundaries of counties and the locations of selected cities. More detailed maps follow showing selected congressional district boundaries in cases where the State map cannot delineate the limits of congressional districts with sufficient clarity. No congressional district boundaries are shown on the maps for the six States with one representative elected at large nor for the District of Columbia.

The first two tables present 100-percent data (i.e., information obtained of all persons and housing units). Table 1 provides general summary data on the following demographic and housing characteristics for the State and individual congressional districts: race and Spanish origin, urban residence, sex, age, voting-age persons, household type, number of housing units, tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent. The second table provides a limited selection of data for congressional districts and the counties and places of 10,000 or more located in each congressional district. Table 2 also includes towns or townships of 10,000 or

more in 11 States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. For counties, places, towns or townships which are split between two or more congressional districts, each portion is shown within the appropriate congressional district, with "(pt.)" following the area name.

Tables 3 to 11 present statistics based on a sample of persons and housing units. Table 3 contains general population information such as urban, rural and farm residence, ancestry, household and family type, group quarters, marital status, and fertility. Table 4 includes data on nativity, language, commuting, school enrollment, residence in 1975, veteran status, years of school completed and disability. Tables 5 and 6 present labor force and income/poverty data, respectively. Selected population characteristics for four racial groups and Spanish origin persons are included in table 7.

Tables 8 to 11 present statistics on housing. Table 8 features tenure and vacancy status, year moved in, bathroom and kitchen facilities, source of water, sewage disposal, air-conditioning, heating equipment, telephone, and vehicles available. Table 9 focuses on structural characteristics such as number of units in structure, year built, bedrooms, stories in structure, and passenger elevators. Table 10 contains information on fuels, owner costs, and gross rent, and table 11 presents a limited array of housing characteristics for the four racial groups and Spanish origin persons also featured in table 7.

A table finding guide for convenience in locating various population and housing characteristics in the tables is presented on the inside front cover of the report.

Since the statistics in tables 3 to 11 are estimates based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling

variability. There may thus be differences between figures found in tables 1 and 2, based on the complete count, and tables 3 through 11, based on the sample. See Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data," for information on sampling variability and procedures for estimating its impact on the data.

Appearing last in the report are the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., urban and rural residence, congressional districts). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix C explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on sources of error in the data, including sampling variability, as well as editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instruction guide and the 1980 census questionnaire pages.

### SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "--" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "... " mean not applicable or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual persons or housing units.
- A "(pt.)" next to an area name indi-

cates that it is split by a congressional district boundary.

- A dagger "†" following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or year-round housing units included in the 1980 census counts for the area were substituted. For a discussion of the substitution procedures, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data," in Appendix D, 1980 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics*, PC80-1-B, or 1980 Census of Housing, *General Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-A.
- CDP is census designated place.

### SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

To maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about specific individuals and housing units. To accomplish this the Census Bureau suppresses data for characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression, as defined below, may take place.

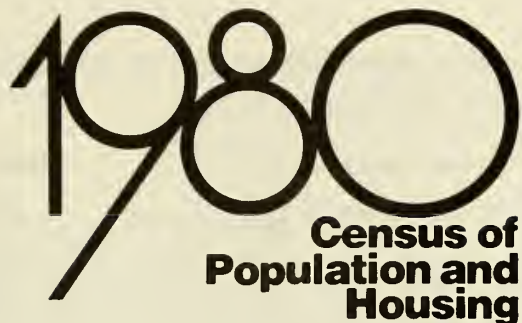
The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total popu-

lation by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are five or more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least five occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least five and the number of renters is also at least five. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for sample data are 30 or more persons and 10 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 15 (30) person or 5 (10) housing unit criteria be applied individually to each race or Spanish origin category.

Finally, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.





# Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

**IOWA**

PHC80-4-17

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1890

1890

Table 1. Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State  
Congressional Districts

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>PERSONS</b>							
Total persons, 1980 .....	2 913 808	485 961	485 708	485 529	485 480	485 639	485 491
Total persons, 1970 .....	2 825 368	463 029	471 937	467 303	455 276	478 630	489 193
Percent change, 1970 to 1980 .....	3.1	5.0	2.9	3.9	6.6	1.5	-0.8
Land area in square miles .....	55 966	7 622	7 116	8 934	3 627	15 157	13 511
Persons per square mile .....	52.1	63.8	68.3	54.3	133.9	32.0	35.9
Land area in square kilometers .....	144 950	19 741	18 429	23 137	9 395	39 256	34 992
Persons per square kilometer .....	20.1	24.6	26.4	21.0	51.7	12.4	13.9
Urban .....	1 708 232	308 942	294 600	265 913	380 110	214 060	244 607
<b>RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN</b>							
White .....	2 839 225	469 441	478 593	469 367	461 514	480 799	479 511
Black .....	41 700	9 732	3 734	10 319	14 645	1 649	1 621
Percent of total persons .....	1.4	2.0	0.8	2.1	3.0	0.3	0.3
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut .....	5 455	747	552	1 221	872	525	1 538
Asian and Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup> .....	11 577	1 661	1 403	2 617	3 729	1 195	972
Other .....	15 851	4 380	1 426	2 005	4 720	1 471	1 849
Spanish origin <sup>2</sup> .....	25 536	7 886	2 755	2 783	5 722	3 071	3 319
Percent of total persons .....	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.7
<b>SEX</b>							
Male .....	1 416 390	236 975	237 387	236 880	235 045	235 091	235 012
Female .....	1 497 418	248 986	248 321	248 649	250 435	250 548	250 479
<b>AGE</b>							
Under 5 years .....	221 628	37 907	38 003	35 933	34 847	36 874	38 064
5 to 14 years .....	442 741	75 864	79 829	71 085	69 884	74 393	71 686
15 to 19 years .....	277 633	43 451	48 428	48 348	46 923	44 845	45 638
16 and 17 years .....	109 570	17 995	19 846	17 655	16 574	18 858	18 642
18 and 19 years .....	116 129	16 801	18 824	22 292	22 401	17 273	18 538
20 to 24 years .....	272 024	41 695	43 352	54 325	55 076	37 426	40 150
25 to 34 years .....	112 715	16 007	17 689	23 690	23 877	15 149	16 303
35 to 44 years .....	449 154	77 561	74 781	77 773	83 293	67 518	68 228
45 to 54 years .....	302 697	51 973	51 934	49 563	52 463	49 804	46 960
55 to 64 years .....	281 422	46 414	46 208	44 019	46 531	48 895	49 355
65 to 74 years .....	278 925	46 540	44 372	43 766	43 081	50 015	51 151
75 to 84 years .....	78 156	12 745	12 335	12 440	11 647	14 301	14 688
85 years and over .....	214 854	36 109	33 124	33 904	30 280	41 038	40 399
Median .....	127 790	21 248	19 156	19 786	17 167	25 427	25 006
Median .....	44 940	7 199	6 521	7 027	5 935	9 404	8 854
Median .....	30.0	30.4	29.2	28.8	29.0	32.1	31.6
<b>VOTING-AGE PERSONS</b>							
Persons 18 years and over .....	2 087 935	345 540	338 272	352 455	356 227	346 800	348 641
Male .....	993 806	164 898	162 007	168 711	168 864	164 245	165 081
Female .....	1 094 129	180 642	176 265	183 744	187 363	182 555	183 560
White .....	2 042 734	336 014	333 911	342 584	340 980	343 968	345 277
Black .....	25 950	5 736	2 322	6 248	9 591	1 005	1 048
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut .....	3 176	483	343	698	538	337	777
Asian and Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup> .....	7 355	1 008	887	1 757	2 446	695	562
Spanish origin <sup>2</sup> .....	14 814	4 327	1 670	1 748	3 350	1 760	1 959
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE</b>							
Households .....	1 053 033	176 683	169 156	173 385	179 088	176 919	177 802
Family households .....	770 283	130 493	125 806	124 744	125 740	132 268	131 232
Married-couple families .....	408 616	69 929	70 199	66 143	67 051	68 147	67 147
With persons under 18 years .....	677 127	113 714	110 434	110 106	107 828	117 658	117 387
Female householder, no husband present .....	350 923	59 089	61 012	57 206	55 250	59 178	59 188
With persons under 18 years .....	73 029	13 178	11 806	11 341	14 616	11 394	10 694
Nonfamily households .....	48 909	9 139	7 630	7 571	10 200	7 609	6 760
Persons in households .....	282 750	46 190	43 350	48 641	53 348	44 651	46 570
Persons in nonfamily households .....	2 817 473	474 275	472 768	462 456	463 907	471 963	472 104
Persons living alone .....	331 386	53 025	50 620	60 075	66 363	49 353	51 950
65 years and over .....	245 931	40 866	37 726	40 395	43 595	40 937	42 412
Persons in group quarters .....	116 741	19 590	17 390	17 583	16 702	22 722	22 754
Inmate of institution .....	96 335	11 686	12 940	23 073	21 573	13 676	13 387
Inmate of institution .....	47 215	7 643	7 515	7 492	6 111	10 324	8 130
Persons per household .....	2.68	2.68	2.79	2.67	2.59	2.67	2.66
<b>HOUSING UNITS</b>							
Total housing units .....	1 131 299	189 221	180 499	183 472	190 863	191 643	195 601
Year-round housing units .....	1 121 199	187 786	178 163	182 756	190 605	190 523	191 366
Occupied housing units .....	1 053 033	176 683	169 156	173 385	179 088	176 919	177 802
With 1.01 or more persons per room .....	21 590	4 284	4 067	3 533	3 499	3 333	2 874
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use .....	18 039	3 608	3 221	3 452	2 047	3 363	2 348
Owner-occupied housing units .....	756 517	128 576	124 203	122 703	120 927	130 525	129 583
Percent of occupied housing units .....	71.8	72.8	73.4	70.8	67.5	73.8	72.9
Renter-occupied housing units .....	296 516	48 107	44 953	50 682	58 161	46 394	48 219
With 1.01 or more persons per room .....	7 868	1 734	1 033	1 322	1 687	1 066	1 026
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use .....	9 590	1 768	1 762	1 971	1 322	1 561	1 206
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>							
With 1.01 or more persons per room .....	131 870	26 003	26 898	20 926	19 677	20 558	17 808
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use .....	34 069	7 270	6 537	6 045	3 764	6 258	4 195
<b>VALUE</b>							
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	561 473	94 892	92 736	88 773	99 195	91 059	94 818
Less than \$30,000 .....	173 212	31 549	23 413	23 042	21 910	39 446	33 852
\$30,000 to \$49,999 .....	198 265	31 542	35 219	31 977	33 152	30 281	36 094
\$50,000 to \$79,999 .....	150 604	24 752	25 595	26 810	33 519	17 911	20 017
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	23 370	4 311	3 919	4 048	6 270	2 167	2 655
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	12 819	2 216	2 068	2 410	3 391	1 100	1 634
\$150,000 or more .....	3 203	522	522	486	953	154	566
Median .....	\$40 600	\$39 600	\$43 200	\$43 500	\$46 900	\$33 400	\$36 600
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>							
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	248 080	41 945	38 669	42 614	53 957	34 597	36 298
Less than \$150 .....	82 076	13 699	11 761	12 427	11 197	16 794	16 198
\$150 to \$199 .....	59 769	9 907	10 231	10 929	11 513	8 032	9 157
\$200 to \$249 .....	45 652	7 804	7 870	8 626	11 981	4 341	5 030
\$250 to \$299 .....	28 964	5 205	4 409	4 942	10 515	1 885	2 008
\$300 to \$399 .....	14 491	2 566	1 986	2 750	5 616	720	853
\$400 or more .....	3 294	452	392	735	1 433	92	190
No cash rent .....	13 834	2 312	2 020	2 205	1 702	2 733	2 862
Median .....	\$176	\$178	\$180	\$185	\$214	\$144	\$152

<sup>1</sup>Excludes "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups identified in sample tabulations.  
<sup>2</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State  
Congressional Districts  
Counties  
Places of 10,000 or More**

Persons						Housing units									
	Percent		Age			Occupied									
	Total	Black	Spanish origin¹	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median	Total	Year-round	Total	Percent			Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
										Owner	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female house- holder, no husband present			
2 913 808	1.4	0.9	2 087 935	387 584	30.0	1 131 299	1 121 199	1 053 033	71.8	1.7	6.9	2.68	40 600	176	
485 961	2.0	1.6	345 540	64 556	30.4	189 221	187 786	176 683	72.8	2.0	7.5	2.68	39 600	178	
COUNTIES															
15 511	0.7	0.6	11 244	2 891	34.1	6 706	6 602	6 011	75.9	4.2	7.8	2.55	21 400	115	
9 104	0.2	0.3	6 484	1 560	33.2	3 579	3 546	3 278	78.2	5.8	3.8	2.73	28 800	117	
46 203	2.2	1.0	33 132	6 508	31.7	18 567	18 382	17 350	73.5	1.5	8.2	2.62	37 500	157	
18 890	0.7	0.5	13 767	2 888	31.6	7 241	7 205	6 707	76.3	1.8	6.3	2.64	37 300	149	
16 316	0.5	0.6	12 252	2 451	31.3	6 034	6 031	5 716	74.2	2.7	5.8	2.59	33 300	137	
12 921	—	0.2	9 413	2 590	35.2	5 398	5 388	4 884	79.8	2.4	4.6	2.61	21 900	113	
43 106	2.6	1.9	30 966	5 886	31.4	16 684	16 609	15 618	74.7	1.8	8.1	2.66	33 800	158	
12 055	0.1	1.2	8 337	1 667	30.3	4 828	4 491	4 218	77.6	1.9	6.4	2.81	35 700	140	
10 313	—	0.3	7 554	1 898	36.1	4 503	4 472	4 045	76.3	2.8	6.4	2.49	28 700	113	
22 867	0.5	0.4	16 838	3 677	31.8	9 323	9 224	8 611	72.1	2.0	5.8	2.56	32 600	151	
9 209	0.3	0.4	6 723	1 694	34.4	3 822	3 811	3 510	77.5	3.6	6.0	2.59	27 100	117	
40 436	0.5	5.2	27 956	4 885	29.2	15 245	14 970	14 214	73.5	2.0	7.7	2.80	43 500	183	
160 022	4.1	2.2	110 658	14 251	28.0	59 764	59 683	56 677	67.1	1.2	8.5	2.78	52 800	224	
8 626	0.1	0.3	6 192	1 616	34.4	3 484	3 455	3 195	80.4	5.9	4.7	2.66	19 600	100	
40 241	0.7	0.4	29 671	6 819	33.5	16 350	16 239	15 436	78.0	2.9	7.6	2.55	26 100	151	
20 141	0.1	0.5	14 353	3 275	32.1	7 693	7 678	7 213	74.9	1.6	6.1	2.71	37 000	145	
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
27 381	0.9	1.6	18 459	1 629	29.1	9 668	9 666	9 333	74.2	0.3	6.3	2.92	63 700	265	
29 529	3.3	1.3	21 221	4 648	32.1	12 090	12 078	11 325	70.5	1.5	9.6	2.56	35 000	152	
103 264	6.1	2.8	73 215	10 822	28.0	40 294	40 276	38 024	62.3	1.5	9.7	2.65	48 000	218	
13 520	4.2	4.5	10 135	1 937	32.2	5 328	5 319	5 043	70.1	1.1	9.2	2.48	33 600	162	
13 536	3.5	0.7	9 741	2 155	32.4	5 667	5 666	5 224	70.3	1.7	10.2	2.55	28 700	156	
23 467	0.7	5.5	16 422	3 139	29.5	8 975	8 968	8 517	71.0	2.1	9.3	2.70	42 500	182	
10 989	1.0	0.5	8 434	2 101	33.0	4 777	4 777	4 458	67.5	1.9	8.1	2.34	32 300	152	
27 381	0.9	0.5	20 616	5 255	35.0	11 459	11 444	10 914	75.8	2.3	8.5	2.44	26 300	154	
485 708	0.8	0.6	338 272	58 801	29.2	180 499	178 163	169 156	73.4	1.9	7.0	2.79	43 200	180	
COUNTIES															
15 108	0.1	0.2	10 495	2 569	31.9	6 578	5 718	5 215	76.9	3.5	5.9	2.82	32 900	119	
22 900	0.1	0.4	15 266	2 790	28.1	8 222	8 118	7 672	78.0	3.3	6.4	2.92	37 000	146	
18 635	0.1	0.6	13 185	2 715	31.9	7 312	7 178	6 771	72.6	1.8	5.8	2.70	42 200	152	
21 098	—	0.3	14 854	3 445	32.0	8 557	8 089	7 487	75.8	3.7	5.2	2.77	32 300	119	
57 122	1.0	0.5	40 102	7 381	30.5	21 370	21 313	20 345	73.6	1.6	7.2	2.76	39 100	186	
18 933	—	0.3	12 528	2 370	27.9	6 542	6 529	6 219	77.8	2.0	5.2	3.01	37 700	131	
93 745	0.3	0.5	63 792	10 402	27.3	31 506	31 436	30 021	72.1	1.9	7.7	2.98	48 700	178	
25 488	0.2	0.8	18 024	4 154	31.5	9 721	9 708	9 093	78.2	2.4	5.1	2.74	32 400	128	
22 503	—	0.3	15 238	3 108	29.5	8 564	8 122	7 632	75.8	2.3	6.0	2.91	38 600	135	
20 401	0.5	0.4	14 408	2 744	29.9	7 349	7 321	6 931	75.5	1.8	5.8	2.80	35 600	130	
169 775	1.6	0.8	120 380	17 123	29.0	64 778	64 631	61 770	71.3	1.4	7.8	2.68	46 500	208	
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
110 243	2.3	0.9	79 810	12 117	29.3	43 541	43 532	41 662	68.1	1.5	8.7	2.58	45 400	209	
32 828	1.6	0.5	23 707	4 752	31.4	12 895	12 895	12 261	71.1	1.8	8.3	2.62	36 600	190	
62 321	0.4	0.6	44 356	7 976	28.5	22 160	22 158	21 107	67.0	2.0	8.8	2.77	47 500	180	
19 474	0.3	0.4	13 363	1 623	28.4	7 194	7 193	6 863	76.0	1.0	6.6	2.80	49 400	212	
485 529	2.1	0.6	352 455	60 717	28.8	183 472	182 756	173 385	70.8	2.0	6.5	2.67	43 500	185	
COUNTIES															
23 649	—	0.3	16 552	3 455	31.3	9 090	9 086	8 561	76.2	1.7	5.3	2.72	34 700	147	
137 961	6.2	0.7	98 955	14 071	27.6	50 290	50 170	48 205	71.4	1.2	8.8	2.72	46 500	205	
24 820	0.2	0.3	17 557	3 261	29.5	8 811	8 798	8 454	77.9	1.3	4.4	2.79	46 800	161	
17 668	—	0.2	12 518	2 909	32.7	6 779	6 766	6 356	79.2	1.8	4.4	2.73	34 900	125	
15 437	—	0.2	10 545	2 231	29.8	5 701	5 691	5 359	79.2	2.9	5.9	2.85	39 300	138	
19 597	—	0.5	13 843	3 022	32.8	7 587	7 570	7 084	77.4	1.2	5.8	2.70	36 700	137	
14 366	—	0.2	10 264	2 242	33.3	5 480	5 471	5 228	75.2	1.0	4.5	2.71	42 100	151	
11 114	—	0.1	7 929	2 132	34.5	4 271	4 270	4 012	78.7	3.8	4.6	2.71	29 500	112	
15 429	—	0.3	11 172	2 528	33.4	5 872	5 859	5 598	76.0	1.6	5.3	2.71	35 200	148	
81 717	1.5	1.0	63 769	5 811	25.6	31 583	31 499	30 220	54.1	3.0	6.3	2.45	61 000	213	
41 652	0.6	0.7	29 930	5 770	31.4	16 338	16 330	15 410	71.4	1.8	6.8	2.62	40 600	178	
12 329	—	0.3	8 778	2 305	34.1	4 735	4 717	4 432	80.0	2.5	4.6	2.71	31 900	119	
19 306	0.3	0.4	14 229	2 868	30.5	8 075	7 742	6 865	71.2	2.3	6.1	2.63	37 300	153	
19 533	0.1	0.4	13 870	3 326	33.6	7 716	7 673	7 086	76.5	2.7	5.8	2.70	32 400	126	
21 876	0.4	0.3	15 864	3 093	27.8	7 420	7 394	7 063	73.1	3.7	5.0	2.81	38 800	144	
9 075	0.2	0.7	6 680	1 693	35.0	3 724	3 720	3 452	77.8	2.0	6.1	2.59	33 300	119	

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.



Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.

(For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

**The State  
Congressional Districts  
Counties  
Places of 10,000 or More**

Persons						Housing units										
	Percent		Age			Total	Year-round	Total	Occupied							
	Total	Black	Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	18 years and over	65 years and over				Median	Total	Owner	Percent		Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
												Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present			
36 322	0.9	0.6	27 734	2 971	24.6	12 189	12 165	11 712	67.4	1.1	6.8	2.65	57 100	218		
50 508	2.0	1.2	41 260	3 313	24.6	19 235	19 226	18 594	47.2	4.0	6.7	2.33	61 600	210		
26 938	1.0	0.8	19 660	3 907	31.3	10 771	10 767	10 244	69.1	1.9	7.8	2.53	41 800	185		
75 985	10.8	0.8	54 336	8 993	29.1	29 545	29 534	28 349	70.0	1.3	10.4	2.63	43 800	200		
485 480	3.0	1.2	356 227	53 382	29.0	190 863	190 605	179 088	67.5	1.1	8.2	2.59	46 900	214		
26 184	0.2	0.3	19 414	4 306	32.7	10 427	10 408	9 731	74.1	2.0	6.0	2.56	37 700	155		
29 513	0.2	0.7	20 710	3 834	31.3	11 555	11 538	10 688	75.6	1.6	6.6	2.72	42 900	155		
17 862	0.1	0.5	12 950	2 744	33.4	7 144	7 123	6 623	73.0	1.3	6.3	2.66	37 600	148		
36 425	0.1	0.4	26 154	4 967	32.5	14 447	14 315	13 564	74.8	1.8	5.7	2.64	37 700	152		
303 170	4.5	1.5	219 748	31 495	29.4	122 136	122 075	114 817	66.9	0.9	9.5	2.58	48 100	229		
72 326	1.1	0.9	57 251	6 036	24.1	25 154	25 146	23 665	58.4	1.5	5.2	2.54	57 300	207		
45 775	1.7	1.2	38 400	2 572	22.7	14 809	14 807	14 015	46.9	1.9	5.0	2.44	64 300	218		
15 429	0.5	0.6	10 564	485	24.9	5 611	5 611	5 258	62.9	0.8	7.7	2.86	63 300	239		
12 602	0.2	0.5	9 408	2 419	33.1	5 316	5 313	5 005	71.5	1.4	7.2	2.45	37 200	157		
191 003	6.8	1.8	141 593	23 879	29.7	79 913	79 891	75 249	64.4	0.9	10.6	2.46	41 800	214		
15 292	0.1	0.7	11 288	2 345	34.1	6 471	6 468	6 143	70.6	1.5	7.1	2.46	37 900	155		
17 869	0.8	0.5	12 482	918	29.3	6 904	6 902	6 412	68.9	0.4	7.7	2.78	68 600	272		
21 894	1.1	2.1	15 953	1 968	31.3	8 927	8 920	8 312	65.1	0.6	7.7	2.59	67 300	285		
485 639	0.3	0.6	346 800	75 869	32.1	191 643	190 523	176 919	73.8	1.9	6.4	2.67	33 400	144		
9 509	—	0.3	6 961	1 874	36.2	3 963	3 958	3 615	76.2	2.0	3.9	2.58	28 100	106		
5 731	—	0.3	4 218	1 077	36.9	2 478	2 472	2 216	76.9	3.3	5.5	2.54	23 700	105		
8 559	—	0.3	6 198	1 594	36.1	3 524	3 518	3 192	77.0	1.1	4.2	2.62	31 100	115		
13 542	0.2	0.4	9 963	2 659	36.5	5 782	5 518	5 113	73.7	1.5	5.3	2.56	29 600	124		
22 951	—	0.4	15 601	3 392	29.5	8 379	8 355	7 869	73.9	1.1	5.6	2.85	38 900	156		
16 932	0.1	0.2	12 412	3 185	34.7	7 025	7 016	6 524	72.8	1.7	5.3	2.53	31 600	124		
8 612	—	0.3	6 242	1 476	33.7	3 715	3 694	3 356	76.1	2.8	5.5	2.55	29 100	140		
18 935	—	0.6	13 133	2 660	30.6	7 094	7 087	6 661	74.8	1.8	5.3	2.78	34 800	151		
9 794	0.3	0.8	7 419	1 795	31.4	3 974	3 958	3 458	74.2	4.3	6.0	2.54	21 400	104		
9 401	0.1	0.5	6 842	1 737	35.4	4 016	3 999	3 588	71.6	2.2	5.7	2.57	25 100	112		
12 119	—	0.2	8 806	2 314	34.9	5 020	5 004	4 682	72.3	1.2	5.6	2.55	29 400	120		
11 983	—	0.2	8 780	2 374	37.2	5 287	5 195	4 572	75.6	2.1	5.1	2.56	27 000	111		
16 348	—	0.2	11 583	2 816	33.1	6 357	6 351	5 957	74.0	2.3	6.2	2.70	27 100	112		
12 597	—	0.3	8 919	2 157	33.8	4 967	4 938	4 575	76.4	3.0	4.6	2.69	36 000	124		
29 669	0.3	0.6	21 477	4 270	30.6	11 021	10 976	10 322	75.0	2.8	5.8	2.68	39 600	165		
13 406	0.1	0.4	9 435	1 709	30.6	4 832	4 816	4 537	75.4	1.9	6.1	2.72	35 300	146		
13 413	0.1	0.2	9 945	2 640	35.1	5 800	5 787	5 270	73.1	1.8	6.2	2.49	30 900	131		
19 063	0.2	0.7	14 110	3 642	35.3	8 073	8 064	7 317	68.9	1.9	6.2	2.50	30 000	120		
86 561	0.5	1.4	60 215	10 011	29.5	32 419	32 319	30 803	72.1	1.2	9.6	2.78	32 300	170		
6 112	—	0.4	4 602	1 297	38.8	2 975	2 922	2 409	77.7	3.2	4.8	2.48	20 100	108		
14 118	—	0.2	10 298	2 664	35.4	6 073	5 851	5 353	73.2	1.1	4.2	2.59	30 200	112		
15 043	—	0.3	10 458	2 421	32.2	5 611	5 606	5 218	73.4	1.3	4.7	2.81	33 800	119		
8 353	—	0.3	6 205	1 776	38.1	3 682	3 676	3 284	76.3	3.1	5.3	2.49	21 500	101		
13 858	0.1	0.3	10 048	2 477	33.2	5 748	5 708	5 314	74.8	2.0	6.8	2.55	28 800	131		
34 878	0.3	0.5	23 481	3 224	28.5	12 177	12 148	11 513	78.7	1.4	6.5	2.94	52 500	187		
8 199	—	0.2	6 223	1 880	40.8	3 852	3 808	3 315	78.0	4.3	5.0	2.43	19 900	100		
45 953	1.7	1.0	33 226	6 748	31.4	17 799	17 779	16 886	70.2	2.0	7.6	2.63	39 500	162		
56 449	0.7	1.7	39 851	6 922	29.1	21 949	21 903	20 872	68.2	1.2	11.5	2.67	30 100	176		
29 423	2.6	1.3	21 626	4 574	31.4	11 636	11 632	11 120	66.6	2.1	9.0	2.53	40 800	168		
10 843	0.6	0.3	7 861	1 446	28.9	4 104	4 099	3 880	66.5	1.2	7.7	2.58	53 300	188		
485 491	0.3	0.7	348 641	74 259	31.6	195 601	191 366	177 802	72.9	1.3	6.0	2.66	36 600	152		
20 774	—	0.3	15 358	3 383	32.0	8 198	8 145	7 673	71.2	1.1	4.5	2.57	38 900	138		
48 458	0.5	1.9	35 965	6 963	32.1	20 931	20 475	18 694	71.6	1.5	7.3	2.52	40 700	168		
16 238	—	0.2	11 699	2 538	32.9	6 475	6 472	5 999	71.0	1.9	5.1	2.62	34 100	123		
19 576	—	0.2	14 004	2 673	30.4	8 043	7 906	7 377	69.0	1.4	5.8	2.62	42 200	166		
15 629	—	0.3	11 453	2 538	33.8	10 187	7 208	6 033	76.3	1.0	5.2	2.56	44 100	154		
13 336	0.1	0.3	9 480	1 967	30.6	5 268	5 223	4 844	73.4	1.1	5.5	2.70	35 100	150		
13 036	0.1	0.9	9 536	2 246	34.6	5 421	5 408	5 010	72.5	1.2	5.3	2.56	35 000	151		
13 833	—	0.7	9 779	2 131	31.3	5 410	5 379	5 002	75.3	1.0	4.7	2.71	36 100	142		
21 776	0.3	0.4	15 904	3 754	33.4	8 799	8 776	8 161	73.8	1.6	5.0	2.55	35 000	147		

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. **Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.**

(For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

**The State  
Congressional Districts  
Counties  
Places of 10,000 or More**

Persons						Housing units									
	Percent		Age			Total	Year-round	Total	Occupied						
			18 years and over	65 years and over	Median				Owner	Percent			Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
										Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present				
Total	Black	Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median	Total	Year-round	Total	Owner	Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present	Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter	
12 246	0.1	0.4	8 880	2 018	34.7	5 017	4 995	4 620	73.8	1.1	5.0	2.62	37 400	146	
8 908	—	0.1	6 483	1 621	35.3	3 634	3 624	3 369	72.3	1.0	3.8	2.59	30 300	113	
21 891	—	0.4	15 239	3 296	31.2	8 243	8 233	7 806	72.2	1.2	5.2	2.77	37 600	137	
12 896	—	0.2	8 883	1 971	30.9	4 776	4 768	4 488	75.4	2.0	4.0	2.84	32 700	109	
11 692	—	0.4	8 630	2 354	37.2	4 877	4 844	4 468	74.3	1.7	5.8	2.55	26 000	102	
16 972	—	0.2	12 303	2 985	33.3	6 659	6 656	6 254	76.3	1.3	4.3	2.64	34 400	121	
8 371	0.1	0.3	5 963	1 441	33.5	3 266	3 264	3 050	75.4	2.2	4.4	2.71	29 800	127	
12 721	—	0.4	9 073	2 161	32.3	5 244	5 064	4 624	72.5	1.7	4.8	2.69	31 700	139	
24 743	0.2	0.3	17 250	3 557	29.8	8 860	8 856	8 425	73.6	1.5	5.2	2.84	41 000	145	
11 369	—	0.4	8 217	2 093	35.7	4 661	4 658	4 270	72.3	1.2	5.1	2.61	29 300	119	
30 813	0.1	0.3	21 305	3 906	26.7	10 414	10 410	9 915	78.5	1.6	3.7	2.93	40 000	125	
13 010	0.2	0.6	9 549	2 297	32.8	5 251	5 236	4 845	74.8	1.7	5.3	2.55	36 200	130	
100 884	1.1	1.1	71 697	13 414	29.9	39 022	39 004	36 632	71.0	1.0	9.1	2.68	35 600	170	
16 319	—	0.5	11 991	2 952	35.2	6 945	6 762	6 243	71.9	1.0	5.1	2.57	34 500	127	
30 144	0.7	2.7	22 573	4 549	31.7	12 617	12 614	11 884	69.8	1.7	8.2	2.46	39 300	168	
82 003	1.4	1.3	58 765	11 081	29.8	32 007	31 999	30 098	70.2	1.0	9.9	2.64	35 800	170	
11 726	—	0.3	8 459	1 697	30.0	4 803	4 803	4 550	66.9	1.5	7.4	2.52	45 100	175	

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.



Table 3. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

# The State Congressional Districts

## URBAN AND RURAL

<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>2 913 808</b>	<b>485 961</b>	<b>485 708</b>	<b>485 529</b>	<b>485 480</b>	<b>485 639</b>	<b>485 491</b>
Urban .....	1 707 913	308 917	294 533	265 911	380 012	214 014	244 526
Inside urbanized areas .....	931 739	136 752	201 716	179 583	263 769	65 500	84 419
Outside urbanized areas .....	776 174	172 165	92 817	86 328	116 243	148 514	160 107
Rural .....	1 205 895	177 044	191 175	219 618	105 468	271 625	240 965
Farm .....	391 070	50 942	63 161	71 186	23 689	92 216	89 876

## ANCESTRY

<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>2 913 808</b>	<b>485 961</b>	<b>485 708</b>	<b>485 529</b>	<b>485 480</b>	<b>485 639</b>	<b>485 491</b>
Single ancestry group .....	1 326 202	206 986	230 402	234 609	205 482	213 407	235 316
Dutch .....	65 185	8 566	3 052	4 398	9 973	9 945	29 251
English .....	215 911	44 524	27 235	30 682	44 986	44 824	23 660
French .....	17 442	3 517	2 390	2 217	3 351	2 805	3 162
German .....	599 421	84 118	132 725	120 489	57 517	93 062	111 510
Greek .....	3 014	595	340	448	610	128	893
Hungarian .....	1 350	218	245	220	290	241	136
Irish .....	122 800	22 821	24 691	18 101	21 507	21 388	14 292
Italian .....	14 147	2 360	1 409	1 271	6 426	1 841	840
Norwegian .....	59 868	2 481	6 939	14 319	12 336	4 588	19 205
Polish .....	7 573	1 660	1 188	1 181	1 539	866	1 139
Portuguese .....	477	117	61	86	105	70	38
Russian .....	2 606	370	237	400	886	124	589
Scottish .....	11 321	1 892	1 488	1 815	2 606	2 108	1 412
Swedish .....	37 720	6 641	2 722	3 296	8 512	8 795	7 754
Ukrainian .....	583	72	74	165	115	52	105
Other .....	166 784	27 034	25 606	35 521	34 723	22 570	21 330
Multiple ancestry group .....	1 200 720	198 833	200 505	196 210	212 069	197 280	195 823
Ancestry not specified .....	386 886	80 142	54 801	54 710	67 929	74 952	54 352
Not reported .....	253 080	52 162	36 628	36 235	44 247	47 707	36 101
Selected multiple ancestry groups:							
English and other group(s) .....	420 045	73 137	64 563	66 042	81 680	73 553	61 070
French and other group(s) .....	133 659	22 972	23 091	20 082	23 985	20 732	22 797
German and other group(s) .....	732 203	119 204	136 535	127 683	110 529	115 241	123 011
Irish and other group(s) .....	507 220	91 757	89 968	77 294	88 356	88 697	71 148
Italian and other group(s) .....	22 597	4 112	3 136	2 819	7 137	3 063	2 330
Polish and other group(s) .....	20 277	4 275	3 523	3 665	3 111	2 538	3 165

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

<b>In households</b> .....	<b>2 817 419</b>	<b>474 198</b>	<b>472 824</b>	<b>462 456</b>	<b>463 845</b>	<b>471 932</b>	<b>472 164</b>
Family householder .....	773 311	131 171	126 273	125 225	126 340	132 551	131 749
Nonfamily householder:   Male .....	108 550	18 388	17 142	19 724	21 235	15 660	16 401
Female .....	171 246	27 238	25 632	28 279	31 709	28 670	29 718
Spouse .....	682 578	114 228	111 604	111 309	108 915	118 428	118 094
Other relatives .....	1 019 123	173 523	182 887	164 270	159 699	170 025	168 719
Nonrelatives .....	62 611	9 648	9 286	13 649	15 947	6 598	7 483
Persons per household .....	2.68	2.68	2.80	2.67	2.59	2.67	2.65
Persons per family .....	3.20	3.19	3.33	3.20	3.13	3.18	3.18

## PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

<b>Households</b> .....	<b>1 053 107</b>	<b>176 799</b>	<b>169 047</b>	<b>173 228</b>	<b>179 284</b>	<b>176 881</b>	<b>177 868</b>
1 person .....	245 094	40 653	37 538	40 191	43 544	40 908	42 260
2 persons .....	346 313	57 720	52 361	57 285	59 674	59 958	59 315
3 persons .....	169 139	28 893	27 484	27 754	29 943	27 503	27 562
4 persons .....	162 049	27 715	27 075	26 811	27 451	26 468	26 529
5 persons .....	82 161	13 981	14 119	13 378	12 479	14 145	14 059
6 or more persons .....	48 351	7 837	10 470	7 809	6 193	7 899	8 143

## FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

<b>Families</b> .....	<b>773 311</b>	<b>131 173</b>	<b>126 273</b>	<b>125 225</b>	<b>126 340</b>	<b>132 551</b>	<b>131 749</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	400 618	68 278	69 052	65 043	65 433	66 339	66 473
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>683 675</b>	<b>114 741</b>	<b>111 518</b>	<b>111 303</b>	<b>109 328</b>	<b>118 565</b>	<b>118 220</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	349 062	58 434	61 101	57 048	55 142	58 308	59 029
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>70 509</b>	<b>12 824</b>	<b>11 209</b>	<b>10 933</b>	<b>14 049</b>	<b>11 012</b>	<b>10 482</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	44 352	8 366	6 656	6 886	9 072	7 015	6 357

## TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

<b>Persons in group quarters</b> .....	<b>96 389</b>	<b>11 763</b>	<b>12 884</b>	<b>23 073</b>	<b>21 635</b>	<b>13 707</b>	<b>13 327</b>
Inmate of mental hospital .....	2 637	432	651	189	237	752	376
Inmate of home for the aged .....	36 217	5 458	5 199	6 581	4 463	7 693	6 823
Inmate of other institution .....	7 546	1 755	1 380	537	1 309	1 690	875
In college dormitory .....	41 849	3 336	3 975	12 678	14 462	2 893	4 505
Other, in group quarters .....	8 140	782	1 679	3 088	1 164	679	748

## MARITAL STATUS

<b>Male, 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 076 308</b>	<b>178 570</b>	<b>177 089</b>	<b>182 059</b>	<b>181 425</b>	<b>178 150</b>	<b>179 015</b>
Single .....	298 714	45 526	50 805	56 561	54 554	44 525	46 743
Now married, except separated .....	697 077	117 533	113 549	113 420	111 675	120 718	120 182
Separated .....	8 253	1 730	1 179	1 153	1 840	1 285	1 066
Widowed .....	26 761	4 784	4 071	3 941	3 710	5 053	5 202
Divorced .....	45 503	8 997	7 485	6 984	9 646	6 569	5 822
<b>Female, 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 173 221</b>	<b>193 661</b>	<b>190 787</b>	<b>196 438</b>	<b>199 356</b>	<b>196 234</b>	<b>196 745</b>
Single .....	249 524	37 213	42 636	48 703	47 931	35 246	37 795
Now married, except separated .....	694 750	116 500	113 318	113 088	111 124	120 661	120 059
Separated .....	10 987	2 241	1 538	1 558	2 268	1 718	1 664
Widowed .....	153 060	25 727	23 389	23 399	22 723	29 108	28 714
Divorced .....	64 900	11 980	9 906	9 690	15 310	9 501	8 513

## FERTILITY

Women 15 to 44 years .....	649 065	106 484	108 726	114 776	119 225	99 850	100 004
Children ever born .....	881 676	152 385	155 448	140 127	140 226	149 758	143 732
Per 1,000 women .....	1 358	1 431	1 430	1 221	1 176	1 500	1 437

Table 4. Selected Social Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.]

**The State  
Congressional Districts****NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Total persons .....	2 913 808	485 961	485 708	485 529	485 480	485 639	485 491
Native .....	2 866 149	477 885	479 709	477 110	473 481	480 234	477 730
Born in State of residence .....	2 261 545	353 316	393 330	385 539	362 195	384 402	382 763
Born in different State .....	597 374	123 100	85 311	90 186	109 855	94 899	94 023
Born abroad, of seo, etc. ....	7 230	1 469	1 068	1 385	1 431	933	944
Foreign born .....	47 659	8 076	5 999	8 419	11 999	5 405	7 761

**LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO  
SPEAK ENGLISH**

Persons 5 to 17 years .....	605 996	102 822	109 588	97 397	94 617	102 474	99 098
Speak only English at home .....	590 162	99 268	107 058	94 780	91 360	100 517	97 179
Speak a language other than English at home .....	15 834	3 554	2 530	2 617	3 257	1 957	1 919
Spanish language spoken at home .....	5 182	1 682	657	647	892	651	653
Speak English very well or well .....	4 660	1 476	586	602	853	562	581
Speak English not well or not at all .....	522	206	71	45	39	89	72
Other language spoken at home .....	10 652	1 872	1 873	1 970	2 365	1 306	1 266
Speak English very well or well .....	9 265	1 585	1 690	1 808	1 900	1 161	1 121
Speak English not well or not at all .....	1 387	287	183	162	465	145	145
Persons 18 years and over .....	2 086 367	345 289	338 131	352 231	356 014	346 317	348 385
Speak only English at home .....	2 010 208	334 016	327 309	335 333	341 936	336 973	334 641
Speak a language other than English at home .....	76 159	11 273	10 822	16 898	14 078	9 344	13 744
Spanish language spoken at home .....	15 567	4 013	1 952	2 472	3 219	1 855	2 056
Speak English very well or well .....	13 339	3 186	1 717	2 231	2 812	1 642	1 751
Speak English not well or not at all .....	2 228	827	235	241	407	213	305
Other language spoken at home .....	60 592	7 260	8 870	14 426	10 859	7 489	11 688
Speak English very well or well .....	55 634	6 664	8 211	13 505	9 376	6 989	10 889
Speak English not well or not at all .....	4 958	596	659	921	1 483	500	799

**MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND  
PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY**

Workers 16 years and over .....	1 275 576	208 328	214 621	214 474	229 659	204 936	203 558
Car, truck, or van .....	1 026 569	177 725	171 774	164 269	195 600	161 619	155 582
Drive alone .....	791 984	136 797	130 893	126 262	148 952	124 627	124 453
Carpool .....	234 585	40 928	40 881	38 007	46 648	36 992	31 129
Public transportation .....	24 491	2 051	5 014	6 250	8 044	1 682	1 450
Walked only .....	110 068	14 194	18 405	22 413	14 843	18 488	21 725
Other means .....	20 801	3 109	2 886	4 380	3 539	3 192	3 695
Worked at home .....	93 647	11 249	16 542	17 162	7 633	19 955	21 106
Persons per private vehicle .....	1.15	1.15	1.16	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.12

**SCHOOL ENROLLMENT**

Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school .....	777 643	122 573	131 963	143 352	138 723	119 919	121 113
Nursery school .....	34 635	5 356	5 458	5 865	6 698	5 559	5 699
Public .....	14 352	2 158	2 216	2 319	2 401	2 766	2 492
Private .....	20 283	3 198	3 242	3 546	4 297	2 793	3 207
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years) .....	401 787	68 737	72 560	64 704	63 375	67 550	64 861
Public .....	361 655	63 409	60 921	58 623	58 573	62 973	57 156
Private .....	40 132	5 328	11 639	6 081	4 802	4 577	7 705
High school (1 to 4 years) .....	203 347	32 738	37 722	32 916	30 314	34 677	34 980
Public .....	187 270	30 462	33 329	31 143	28 296	32 262	31 778
Private .....	16 077	2 276	4 393	1 773	2 018	2 415	3 202
College .....	137 874	15 742	16 223	39 867	38 336	12 133	15 573
Public .....	100 628	9 580	8 914	34 958	30 026	8 050	9 100
Private .....	37 246	6 162	7 309	4 909	8 310	4 083	6 473

**YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED**

Persons 25 years old and over .....	1 700 102	287 155	276 099	275 889	278 827	292 105	290 027
Elementary (0 to 8 years) .....	283 918	50 149	47 090	46 611	28 755	56 217	55 096
High school: 1 to 3 years .....	200 038	36 938	32 387	28 670	32 735	35 881	33 428
4 years .....	729 369	121 164	122 009	114 778	116 757	132 557	122 104
College: 1 to 3 years .....	249 722	41 446	38 223	40 403	47 248	38 050	44 352
4 or more years .....	237 055	37 458	36 390	45 427	53 332	29 400	35 048
Percent high school graduates .....	71.5	69.7	71.2	72.7	77.9	68.5	69.5

**RESIDENCE IN 1975**

Persons 5 years and over .....	2 693 277	449 085	447 700	449 752	450 502	448 951	447 287
Some house .....	1 496 330	244 359	257 414	245 243	225 192	262 706	261 416
Different house in United States .....	1 178 579	201 382	188 533	200 437	219 910	184 170	184 147
Some county .....	672 142	117 993	120 411	105 974	119 476	104 237	104 051
Different county .....	506 437	83 389	68 122	94 463	100 434	79 933	80 096
Some State .....	293 411	39 434	37 574	60 673	58 521	49 083	48 126
Different State .....	213 026	43 955	30 548	33 790	41 913	30 850	31 970
Northeast .....	12 726	2 925	1 887	2 738	3 202	801	1 173
North Central .....	131 009	26 875	18 667	20 188	24 107	20 254	20 918
South .....	31 090	6 978	5 055	4 930	6 853	3 704	3 570
West .....	38 201	7 177	4 939	5 934	7 751	6 091	6 309
Abroad .....	18 368	3 344	1 753	4 072	5 400	2 075	1 724

**VETERAN STATUS**

Civilian persons 16 years and over .....	2 195 536	362 856	357 843	370 053	372 434	365 270	367 080
Veteran .....	358 511	62 093	59 884	56 509	61 229	59 487	59 309
Percent of civilian persons 16 years and over .....	16.3	17.1	16.7	15.3	16.4	16.3	16.2
Male veteran .....	347 147	60 221	57 990	54 584	59 008	57 736	57 608
Percent of male civilian persons 16 years and over .....	33.1	34.7	33.8	30.7	33.3	33.3	33.0

**WORK DISABILITY STATUS**

Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years .....	1 796 809	296 225	296 953	307 983	317 685	286 834	291 129
With a work disability .....	130 044	22 690	20 332	19 704	21 805	23 545	21 968
Not in labor force .....	68 522	12 361	10 588	10 097	11 362	12 920	11 194
Prevented from working .....	53 254	9 740	8 247	7 599	8 705	10 350	8 613

**PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS**

Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years .....	1 796 809	296 225	296 953	307 983	317 685	286 834	291 129
With a public transportation disability .....	18 282	3 145	3 077	2 795	3 456	3 314	3 040
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over .....	355 123	59 618	54 017	55 135	49 217	68 864	68 272
With a public transportation disability .....	38 104	6 661	5 693	5 864	6 167	6 957	6 762



Table 5. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State  
Congressional Districts****LABOR FORCE STATUS**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 197 126</b>	<b>363 363</b>	<b>358 013</b>	<b>370 187</b>	<b>372 808</b>	<b>365 510</b>	<b>367 245</b>
Labor force .....	1 375 504	226 482	230 966	232 121	247 576	219 385	218 974
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	62.6	62.3	64.5	62.7	66.4	60.0	59.6
Civilian labor force .....	1 373 914	225 975	230 796	231 987	247 202	219 145	218 809
Employed .....	1 304 638	212 845	219 229	221 020	235 632	208 775	207 137
Unemployed .....	69 276	13 130	11 567	10 967	11 570	10 370	11 672
Percent of civilian labor force .....	5.0	5.8	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.3
Not in labor force .....	821 622	136 881	127 047	138 066	125 232	146 125	148 271
<b>Female, 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 147 737</b>	<b>189 336</b>	<b>186 035</b>	<b>192 386</b>	<b>195 570</b>	<b>191 870</b>	<b>192 540</b>
Labor force .....	574 554	92 685	95 894	97 468	111 063	89 744	87 700
Percent of female, 16 years and over .....	50.1	49.0	51.5	50.7	56.8	46.8	45.5
Civilian labor force .....	574 314	92 589	95 886	97 452	110 977	89 720	87 690
Employed .....	548 124	87 308	91 338	93 024	107 160	86 033	83 261
Unemployed .....	26 190	5 281	4 548	4 428	3 817	3 687	4 429
Percent of civilian labor force .....	4.6	5.7	4.7	4.5	3.4	4.1	5.1
Not in labor force .....	573 183	96 651	90 141	94 918	84 507	102 126	104 840
<b>Female, 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 147 737</b>	<b>189 336</b>	<b>186 035</b>	<b>192 386</b>	<b>195 570</b>	<b>191 870</b>	<b>192 540</b>
With own children under 6 years .....	183 578	31 497	31 409	29 745	29 055	30 515	31 357
In labor force .....	90 190	14 458	15 933	15 042	15 523	14 992	14 242
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	213 540	36 215	37 124	34 597	35 649	35 633	34 322
In labor force .....	140 500	23 526	24 114	22 851	25 477	23 477	21 055

**CLASS OF WORKER**

<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 304 638</b>	<b>212 845</b>	<b>219 229</b>	<b>221 020</b>	<b>235 632</b>	<b>208 775</b>	<b>207 137</b>
Private wage and salary workers .....	918 200	156 661	165 056	147 846	171 879	137 826	138 932
Federal government workers .....	30 975	7 388	3 195	3 951	7 720	5 202	3 519
State government workers .....	67 354	6 089	5 722	21 614	19 974	8 070	5 885
Local government workers .....	103 748	17 556	16 526	16 447	18 383	17 680	17 156
Self-employed workers .....	165 985	22 912	25 262	27 790	16 183	36 184	37 654
Unpaid family workers .....	18 376	2 239	3 468	3 372	1 493	3 813	3 991

**OCCUPATION**

<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 304 638</b>	<b>212 845</b>	<b>219 229</b>	<b>221 020</b>	<b>235 632</b>	<b>208 775</b>	<b>207 137</b>
Managerial and professional specialty occupations .....	261 071	40 913	42 194	45 626	57 481	36 050	38 807
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	115 535	19 209	18 227	17 025	26 600	16 707	17 767
Professional specialty occupations .....	145 536	21 704	23 967	28 601	30 881	19 343	21 040
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations .....	348 932	55 143	55 531	56 031	79 702	52 384	50 141
Technicians and related support occupations .....	31 149	4 881	5 490	6 385	6 890	4 032	3 471
Sales occupations .....	123 531	19 590	19 389	19 072	25 663	19 098	20 719
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	194 252	30 672	30 652	30 574	47 149	29 254	25 951
Service occupations .....	179 787	28 591	28 591	32 302	31 621	29 772	28 982
Private household occupations .....	6 305	969	878	1 210	1 010	1 106	1 132
Protective service occupations .....	11 609	2 430	1 999	1 670	2 530	1 502	1 478
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	161 873	25 120	25 714	29 422	28 081	27 164	26 372
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	125 763	14 969	20 294	21 967	8 300	29 709	30 524
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	154 227	27 811	27 075	25 829	24 547	24 365	24 600
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	234 858	45 490	45 544	39 265	33 981	36 495	34 083
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	111 889	23 604	24 846	19 999	15 418	14 663	13 359
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	63 647	11 665	10 493	10 051	9 341	11 757	10 340
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	59 322	10 221	10 205	9 215	9 222	10 075	10 384

**INDUSTRY**

<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 304 638</b>	<b>212 845</b>	<b>219 229</b>	<b>221 020</b>	<b>235 632</b>	<b>208 775</b>	<b>207 137</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining .....	133 297	16 036	21 156	23 094	9 139	31 793	32 079
Construction .....	67 697	10 850	10 641	10 295	12 044	12 006	11 861
Manufacturing .....	264 119	56 281	61 033	49 137	34 813	30 658	32 197
Nonurable goods .....	97 629	18 102	19 842	12 038	16 156	14 184	17 307
Durable goods .....	166 490	38 179	41 191	37 099	18 657	16 474	14 890
Transportation .....	51 230	8 652	7 302	6 409	9 860	11 091	7 916
Communications and other public utilities .....	32 342	5 179	4 748	4 247	7 530	5 704	4 934
Wholesale trade .....	66 840	9 999	10 114	9 063	12 903	11 757	13 004
Retail trade .....	215 938	34 764	34 637	35 165	40 718	34 233	36 421
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	67 788	8 447	9 708	8 226	21 466	10 774	9 167
Business and repair services .....	38 088	6 009	6 264	5 652	9 244	5 437	5 482
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services .....	46 957	7 607	7 503	7 804	9 732	7 078	7 233
Professional and related services .....	271 262	38 993	40 159	56 200	53 904	41 439	40 567
Health services .....	104 860	14 923	15 692	21 318	18 788	18 102	16 037
Educational services .....	121 168	16 601	17 490	27 429	24 653	17 291	17 704
Other professional and related services .....	45 234	7 469	6 977	7 453	10 463	6 046	6 826
Public administration .....	49 080	10 028	5 964	5 728	14 279	6 805	6 276

**LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979**

<b>Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979</b> .....	<b>878 661</b>	<b>144 304</b>	<b>144 902</b>	<b>150 001</b>	<b>153 026</b>	<b>141 397</b>	<b>145 031</b>
Worked in 1979 .....	873 310	143 100	143 880	149 164	152 146	140 662	144 358
50 to 52 weeks .....	593 264	98 233	101 085	96 787	99 685	98 297	99 177
40 to 49 weeks .....	100 695	17 883	16 191	18 900	17 658	14 562	15 501
1 to 39 weeks .....	179 351	26 984	26 604	33 477	34 803	27 803	29 680
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	750 520	124 335	125 420	125 738	129 436	121 063	124 528
50 to 52 weeks .....	551 947	91 499	94 812	89 097	92 800	91 562	92 177
With unemployment in 1979 .....	129 754	23 699	21 550	23 056	24 098	18 673	18 678
Mean weeks of unemployment .....	12.5	13.1	13.0	11.3	11.8	13.3	13.1
<b>Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979</b> .....	<b>677 340</b>	<b>107 962</b>	<b>110 017</b>	<b>117 032</b>	<b>129 855</b>	<b>106 316</b>	<b>106 158</b>
Worked in 1979 .....	669 404	106 340	108 667	115 535	128 736	105 205	104 921
50 to 52 weeks .....	337 821	53 615	56 813	54 993	66 249	54 374	51 777
40 to 49 weeks .....	89 036	14 189	14 704	16 473	17 369	12 945	13 356
1 to 39 weeks .....	242 547	38 536	37 150	44 069	45 118	37 886	39 788
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	415 368	67 759	67 887	69 039	85 125	65 017	60 541
50 to 52 weeks .....	250 085	40 133	41 893	40 117	52 944	39 433	35 565
With unemployment in 1979 .....	104 176	19 261	17 526	18 217	19 765	14 241	15 166
Mean weeks of unemployment .....	11.8	12.5	11.9	11.5	10.0	12.3	13.0

<b>Persons 16 years and over with unemployment in 1979</b> .....	<b>233 930</b>	<b>42 960</b>	<b>39 076</b>	<b>41 273</b>	<b>43 863</b>	<b>32 914</b>	<b>33 844</b>
Unemployed 15 or more weeks .....	69 524	13 378	12 124	10 918	11 454	10 588	11 062

**WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979**

<b>Families</b> .....	<b>773 311</b>	<b>131 173</b>	<b>126 273</b>	<b>125 225</b>	<b>126 340</b>	<b>132 551</b>	<b>131 749</b>
No workers .....	83 240	15 107	12 209	13 502	11 820	15 586	15 016
1 worker .....	237 123	41 561	38 274	37 680	34 981	41 748	42 879
2 or more workers .....	452 948	74 505	75 790	74 043	79 539	75 217	73 854

Table 6. Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State  
Congressional Districts****INCOME IN 1979**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>Households</b>	<b>1 053 107</b>	<b>176 799</b>	<b>169 047</b>	<b>173 228</b>	<b>179 284</b>	<b>176 881</b>	<b>177 868</b>
Less than \$5,000	130 287	22 473	19 142	21 121	18 484	25 232	23 835
\$5,000 to \$7,499	86 387	14 300	12 693	13 924	13 227	16 657	15 586
\$7,500 to \$9,999	81 802	13 820	12 015	13 497	13 390	14 549	14 531
\$10,000 to \$14,999	167 191	27 313	24 725	26 698	26 875	30 641	30 939
\$15,000 to \$19,999	160 254	26 265	25 304	26 225	26 785	27 429	28 246
\$20,000 to \$24,999	142 528	23 283	24 590	23 923	25 093	22 338	23 301
\$25,000 to \$34,999	166 717	28 631	30 908	27 694	31 585	24 281	23 618
\$35,000 to \$49,999	79 277	14 498	13 440	13 397	16 126	10 850	10 966
\$50,000 or more	38 664	6 216	6 230	6 749	7 719	4 904	6 846
Median	\$16 799	\$16 893	\$18 082	\$17 087	\$18 174	\$15 231	\$15 674
Mean	\$19 500	\$19 630	\$20 312	\$19 799	\$20 971	\$17 732	\$18 584

**Families**

	<b>773 311</b>	<b>131 173</b>	<b>126 273</b>	<b>125 225</b>	<b>126 340</b>	<b>132 551</b>	<b>131 749</b>
Less than \$5,000	46 523	8 097	6 846	7 192	5 876	9 803	8 709
\$5,000 to \$7,499	44 346	7 642	6 344	6 733	5 946	9 324	8 357
\$7,500 to \$9,999	48 824	8 789	7 178	7 869	6 840	9 471	8 677
\$10,000 to \$14,999	116 225	19 548	16 811	17 729	16 895	22 807	22 435
\$15,000 to \$19,999	129 322	21 087	20 389	20 827	19 637	23 432	23 950
\$20,000 to \$24,999	125 178	20 359	21 642	20 828	20 913	20 285	21 151
\$25,000 to \$34,999	153 088	26 295	28 674	25 417	28 224	22 650	21 828
\$35,000 to \$49,999	74 017	13 646	12 515	12 378	14 889	10 264	10 325
\$50,000 or more	35 788	5 710	5 874	6 252	7 120	4 515	6 317
Median	\$20 052	\$20 097	\$21 172	\$20 496	\$21 791	\$18 095	\$18 616
Mean	\$22 482	\$22 504	\$23 317	\$22 969	\$24 485	\$20 323	\$21 449

**Unrelated individuals 15 years and over**

	<b>387 109</b>	<b>58 316</b>	<b>56 790</b>	<b>76 680</b>	<b>83 536</b>	<b>53 726</b>	<b>58 061</b>
Less than \$2,000	54 483	6 421	6 927	14 927	13 699	5 660	6 849
\$2,000 to \$2,999	38 381	5 217	4 646	8 842	7 910	5 802	5 964
\$3,000 to \$4,999	70 344	11 127	9 796	13 760	13 973	10 645	11 043
\$5,000 to \$7,999	66 696	10 254	10 179	12 162	13 126	10 404	10 571
\$8,000 to \$9,999	34 009	5 118	5 242	5 694	7 406	4 785	5 764
\$10,000 to \$14,999	62 469	9 476	10 074	10 826	13 414	8 962	9 717
\$15,000 to \$24,999	47 476	8 472	8 024	8 192	11 064	5 685	6 039
\$25,000 to \$49,999	11 255	1 880	1 665	1 987	2 598	1 445	1 680
\$50,000 or more	1 996	351	237	290	346	338	434
Median	\$6 226	\$6 750	\$6 935	\$5 163	\$6 288	\$6 262	\$6 345
Mean	\$8 476	\$9 155	\$8 907	\$7 673	\$8 477	\$8 420	\$8 486

**Per capita income**

Per capita income, noninstitutional persons	\$7 136	\$7 212	\$7 139	\$7 186	\$7 861	\$6 534	\$6 885
	\$7 212	\$7 291	\$7 211	\$7 251	\$7 929	\$6 623	\$6 961

**HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979**

With earnings	878 086	144 639	141 776	145 684	153 362	145 570	147 055
Mean earnings	\$19 408	\$19 970	\$20 423	\$19 564	\$20 739	\$17 478	\$18 243
With Social Security income	297 031	49 863	45 427	46 555	42 783	56 146	56 257
Mean Social Security income	\$4 076	\$4 131	\$4 094	\$4 058	\$4 232	\$4 000	\$3 987
With public assistance income	59 597	11 085	8 993	9 141	9 674	10 818	9 886
Mean public assistance income	\$2 522	\$2 552	\$2 495	\$2 424	\$2 698	\$2 487	\$2 467

**MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN  
FAMILY IN 1979**

No workers	\$11 334	\$10 248	\$10 804	\$11 698	\$11 957	\$11 101	\$12 281
1 worker	\$19 259	\$19 203	\$20 139	\$19 873	\$20 639	\$17 105	\$18 961
2 or more workers	\$26 218	\$26 831	\$26 938	\$26 600	\$28 038	\$24 020	\$24 757

**POVERTY STATUS IN 1979****All income levels in 1979**

<b>Families</b>	<b>773 311</b>	<b>131 173</b>	<b>126 273</b>	<b>125 225</b>	<b>126 340</b>	<b>132 551</b>	<b>131 749</b>
With related children under 18 years	408 913	69 839	70 351	66 309	67 083	67 789	67 542
With related children 5 to 17 years	320 836	55 110	55 329	51 612	52 232	54 159	52 394
Female householder, no husband present	70 509	12 824	11 209	10 933	14 049	11 012	10 482
With related children under 18 years	46 976	8 811	7 068	7 243	9 713	7 442	6 699
With related children under 6 years	18 506	3 592	2 694	2 902	3 665	2 839	2 814
Householder 65 years and over	127 803	21 236	19 335	20 320	17 144	25 144	24 624

**Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status  
is determined**

	<b>345 259</b>	<b>54 985</b>	<b>52 830</b>	<b>64 018</b>	<b>69 019</b>	<b>50 845</b>	<b>53 562</b>
65 years and over	123 775	20 799	18 875	18 664	17 779	23 388	24 270
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>2 820 271</b>	<b>473 909</b>	<b>473 594</b>	<b>464 822</b>	<b>463 973</b>	<b>471 849</b>	<b>472 124</b>
Related children under 18 years	815 837	138 664	145 647	131 537	127 473	137 310	135 206
Related children 5 to 17 years	596 242	101 183	108 010	95 849	92 958	100 787	97 455
60 years and over	487 824	81 535	74 683	76 528	69 306	92 878	92 894
65 years and over	355 049	59 574	54 001	55 130	49 208	68 864	68 272

**Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level**

<b>Families</b>	<b>58 265</b>	<b>10 185</b>	<b>8 604</b>	<b>8 901</b>	<b>7 705</b>	<b>12 086</b>	<b>10 784</b>
Percent below poverty level	7.5	7.8	6.8	7.1	6.1	9.1	8.2
With related children under 18 years	41 050	7 367	6 206	6 250	5 807	7 892	7 528
With related children 5 to 17 years	31 107	5 560	4 759	4 559	4 255	6 236	5 738
Female householder, no husband present	18 186	3 618	2 611	2 764	3 352	2 876	2 965
With related children under 18 years	16 688	3 346	2 324	2 528	3 194	2 640	2 656
With related children under 6 years	9 515	1 936	1 341	1 497	1 678	1 500	1 563
Householder 65 years and over	7 654	1 302	1 145	1 179	665	1 881	1 482

**Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status  
is determined**

	<b>84 659</b>	<b>13 000</b>	<b>11 639</b>	<b>18 633</b>	<b>15 523</b>	<b>12 718</b>	<b>13 146</b>
Percent below poverty level	24.5	23.6	22.0	29.1	22.5	25.0	24.5
65 years and over	33 396	5 892	5 368	4 734	3 568	6 954	6 880
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>286 173</b>	<b>48 130</b>	<b>42 735</b>	<b>49 331</b>	<b>41 138</b>	<b>54 319</b>	<b>50 520</b>
Percent below poverty level	10.1	10.2	9.0	10.6	8.9	11.5	10.7
Related children under 18 years	93 997	16 761	15 027	14 033	12 579	18 469	17 128
Related children 5 to 17 years	64 377	11 292	10 689	9 264	8 457	12 964	11 711
60 years and over	57 298	9 849	8 845	8 214	6 216	12 625	11 549
65 years and over	47 083	8 154	7 416	6 798	4 831	10 358	9 526

**Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level**

Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined:							
Below 75 percent of poverty level	6.7	6.8	6.0	7.2	5.8	7.5	6.9
Below 125 percent of poverty level	14.1	14.1	12.6	14.3	12.3	16.3	15.3
Below 150 percent of poverty level	18.5	18.5	16.5	18.5	15.9	21.4	20.3
Below 200 percent of poverty level	28.6	28.1	26.2	28.1	24.4	32.8	32.0



Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.)

**The State  
Congressional Districts****SEX AND AGE**

	Race				Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	Race				Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	
<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>2 841 326</b>	<b>42 228</b>	<b>6 342</b>	<b>13 847</b>	<b>26 274</b>	<b>469 711</b>	<b>9 524</b>	<b>1 017</b>	<b>2 113</b>	<b>8 379</b>
Male .....	1 380 083	21 103	3 060	6 572	13 027	228 743	4 716	579	919	4 255
Female .....	1 461 243	21 125	3 282	7 275	13 247	240 968	4 808	438	1 194	4 124
Under 5 years .....	213 479	4 674	621	1 356	3 387	35 922	1 162	110	211	1 056
5 to 14 years .....	427 515	8 595	1 514	3 069	6 315	72 192	2 102	158	508	2 153
15 to 59 years .....	1 683 843	25 313	3 831	8 679	14 751	275 896	5 563	701	1 306	4 686
60 to 64 years .....	132 819	1 129	110	140	503	21 886	266	14	8	184
65 years and over .....	383 670	2 517	266	603	1 318	63 815	431	34	80	300

**FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN**

	The State					District 1				
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>757 718</b>	<b>9 539</b>	<b>1 372</b>	<b>2 428</b>	<b>5 441</b>	<b>127 637</b>	<b>2 109</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>1 735</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	389 890	6 395	1 075	1 746	3 528	65 654	1 548	215	298	1 185
Married-couple families .....	673 385	5 508	945	1 992	4 358	112 417	1 177	163	351	1 454
With own children under 18 years .....	342 292	3 302	713	1 507	2 784	56 812	744	134	270	1 003
Female householder, no husband present .....	65 998	3 545	356	273	932	11 808	796	74	35	227
With own children under 18 years .....	40 774	2 844	300	187	701	7 468	722	69	21	167

**YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED**

	The State					District 1				
<b>Persons 25 years old and over</b> .....	<b>1 667 503</b>	<b>19 043</b>	<b>2 788</b>	<b>6 408</b>	<b>10 808</b>	<b>279 976</b>	<b>4 236</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>1 006</b>	<b>3 430</b>
Elementary (0 to 8 years) .....	276 806	3 544	641	1 327	3 258	48 172	891	129	229	1 449
High school: 1 to 3 years .....	194 344	3 961	584	491	1 700	35 681	840	106	91	503
4 years .....	719 586	6 416	1 065	1 209	3 340	119 005	1 486	136	255	854
College: 1 to 3 years .....	245 163	2 818	315	869	1 313	40 414	681	67	106	396
4 or more years .....	231 604	2 304	183	2 512	1 197	36 704	338	29	325	228

**LABOR FORCE STATUS**

	The State					District 1				
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 149 451</b>	<b>28 096</b>	<b>4 084</b>	<b>9 110</b>	<b>15 964</b>	<b>353 155</b>	<b>5 999</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>1 350</b>	<b>4 972</b>
Labor force .....	1 346 059	17 253	2 564	5 588	10 322	220 169	3 590	498	744	3 417
Employed .....	1 278 549	15 097	2 158	5 277	9 229	207 375	3 116	398	648	3 063
Unemployed .....	66 005	2 098	393	299	1 085	12 335	432	100	90	354
<b>Female, 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 123 479</b>	<b>14 306</b>	<b>2 127</b>	<b>4 955</b>	<b>8 045</b>	<b>184 176</b>	<b>3 035</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>2 387</b>
Labor force .....	561 494	7 950	1 117	2 503	4 377	89 959	1 606	205	331	1 352
Employed .....	536 432	7 034	966	2 331	4 064	84 957	1 385	155	279	1 228
Unemployed .....	24 839	899	151	172	313	4 917	210	50	52	124

**INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979**

	The State					District 1				
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>757 718</b>	<b>9 539</b>	<b>1 372</b>	<b>2 428</b>	<b>5 441</b>	<b>127 637</b>	<b>2 109</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>1 735</b>
Less than \$5,000 .....	44 183	1 558	184	381	483	7 612	328	36	50	1 161
\$5,000 to \$7,499 .....	42 594	1 082	217	242	492	7 219	287	40	36	127
\$7,500 to \$9,999 .....	47 318	1 000	147	176	417	8 454	224	50	26	110
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	113 888	1 313	268	302	980	19 091	212	41	62	243
\$15,000 to \$19,999 .....	127 219	1 300	201	264	902	20 615	252	34	58	299
\$20,000 to \$24,999 .....	123 299	1 165	119	300	778	19 832	358	14	46	289
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	150 879	1 299	162	373	933	25 770	304	16	49	344
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	73 000	644	64	180	334	13 450	87	18	28	128
\$50,000 or more .....	35 338	178	10	210	122	5 594	57	—	51	34
Median .....	\$20 110	\$14 082	\$12 079	\$16 835	\$16 572	\$20 158	\$15 053	\$9 925	\$17 143	\$18 487
Mean .....	\$22 578	\$16 715	\$14 678	\$22 786	\$19 300	\$22 622	\$16 871	\$13 515	\$25 793	\$19 985
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>2 751 686</b>	<b>39 740</b>	<b>6 162</b>	<b>13 122</b>	<b>25 414</b>	<b>458 460</b>	<b>8 948</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>2 086</b>	<b>8 164</b>
Income in 1979 below poverty level .....	267 739	11 195	1 718	3 284	4 440	44 300	2 611	198	382	1 460

**SEX AND AGE**

	District 2					District 3				
<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>478 552</b>	<b>4 010</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>1 694</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>469 663</b>	<b>10 524</b>	<b>1 414</b>	<b>2 879</b>	<b>2 723</b>
Male .....	233 784	2 063	320	776	1 420	229 059	5 262	658	1 430	1 335
Female .....	244 768	1 947	340	918	1 580	240 604	5 262	756	1 449	1 388
Under 5 years .....	37 178	471	68	175	366	34 013	1 301	169	284	347
5 to 14 years .....	78 392	847	119	365	672	67 943	2 136	307	583	540
15 to 59 years .....	283 669	2 460	466	1 057	1 695	286 290	6 342	849	1 909	1 665
60 to 64 years .....	20 836	63	—	12	86	21 377	240	18	23	24
65 years and over .....	58 477	169	7	85	181	60 040	505	71	80	147

**FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN**

	District 2					District 3				
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>124 846</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>121 807</b>	<b>2 427</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>582</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	68 068	596	108	193	276	62 730	1 632	210	332	382
Married-couple families .....	110 466	589	101	220	446	109 112	1 369	214	434	498
With own children under 18 years .....	60 360	421	82	173	217	55 659	799	162	303	332
Female householder, no husband present .....	10 907	225	33	29	72	9 876	954	41	41	79
With own children under 18 years .....	6 446	156	21	18	46	6 043	780	27	22	50

**YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED**

	District 2					District 3				
<b>Persons 25 years old and over</b> .....	<b>273 014</b>	<b>1 686</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>1 215</b>	<b>268 977</b>	<b>4 551</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>1 354</b>	<b>1 159</b>
Elementary (0 to 8 years) .....	46 544	285	45	162	289	45 199	1 038	114	143	269
High school: 1 to 3 years .....	31 837	316	72	81	192	27 536	904	109	96	167
4 years .....	121 023	545	115	224	420	112 972	1 372	198	121	314
College: 1 to 3 years .....	37 727	316	22	84	160	39 510	571	69	194	147
4 or more years .....	35 883	224	8	227	154	43 760	666	68	800	262

**LABOR FORCE STATUS**

	District 2					District 3				
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>353 299</b>	<b>2 623</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>1 090</b>	<b>1 848</b>	<b>359 686</b>	<b>6 911</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>1 959</b>	<b>1 752</b>
Labor force .....	227 980	1 672	321	695	1 177	225 769	4 230	483	1 218	1 084
Employed .....	216 494	1 515	275	675	1 027	215 434	3 627	412	1 183	988
Unemployed .....	11 316	157	46	20	150	10 213	598	64	35	96
<b>Female, 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>183 691</b>	<b>1 223</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>187 030</b>	<b>3 549</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>1 012</b>	<b>852</b>
Labor force .....	94 566	753	145	311	543	94 749	1 904	190	495	452
Employed .....	90 092	705	131	297	480	90 627	1 625	176	474	431
Unemployed .....	4 466	48	14	14	63	4 106	279	14	21	21

**INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979**

	District 2					District 3				
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>124 846</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>121 807</b>	<b>2 427</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>582</b>
Less than \$5,000 .....	6 684	100	22	29	59	6 628	477	21	66	24
\$5,000 to \$7,499 .....	6 247	68	6	12	40	6 317	288	57	48	63
\$7,500 to \$9,999 .....	7 039	86	13	11	44	7 557	239	12	25	45
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	16 661	87	17	20	67	17 247	316	63	60	139
\$15,000 to \$19,999 .....	20 197	119	30	22	80	20 382	309	55	47	102
\$20,000 to \$24,999 .....	21 426	142	10	44	93	20 496	215	17	74	74
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	28 370	163	28	79	104	24 908	340	47	93	93
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	12 405	70	8	19	33	12 139	190	4	43	23
\$50,000 or more .....	5 817	17	5	30	23	6 133	53	—	58	19
Median .....	\$21 039	\$18 274	\$16 498	\$24 287	\$18 575	\$20 518	\$12 932	\$13 400	\$20 587	\$15 739
Mean .....	\$23 335	\$19 976	\$17 847	\$28 792	\$23 210	\$23 109	\$16 422	\$15 034	\$26 808	\$18 499
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>467 012</b>	<b>3 655</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>1 569</b>	<b>2 891</b>	<b>449 626</b>	<b>10 133</b>	<b>1 376</b>	<b>2 741</b>	<b>2 571</b>
Income in 1979 below poverty level .....	41 401	869	104	240	546	44 433	3 409	357	789	500

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.



Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

The State  
Congressional Districts

## SEX AND AGE

Total persons	462 306	14 908	974	4 843	5 322
Male	223 390	7 324	484	2 431	2 698
Female	238 916	7 584	490	2 412	2 624
Under 5 years	32 601	1 398	73	449	671
5 to 14 years	65 274	2 776	257	1 082	1 248
15 to 59 years	292 829	9 095	594	3 117	3 133
60 to 64 years	19 466	486	3	69	85
65 years and over	51 942	1 153	47	126	185

## FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	121 112	3 532	232	881	1 157
With own children under 18 years	61 990	2 195	186	670	763
Married-couple families	105 948	2 037	190	713	851
With own children under 18 years	52 988	1 142	150	563	562
Female householder, no husband present	12 451	1 324	40	116	276
With own children under 18 years	7 885	981	34	86	195

## YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	267 716	7 356	479	2 198	2 215
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	26 937	968	118	469	351
High school: 1 to 3 years	30 759	1 593	73	133	401
4 years	113 225	2 673	191	356	811
College: 1 to 3 years	45 601	1 124	44	306	334
4 or more years	51 194	998	53	934	318

## LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	356 886	10 451	637	3 226	3 275
Labor force	237 469	6 631	450	2 052	2 186
Employed	226 478	5 902	415	1 962	1 987
Unemployed	10 636	718	29	90	197
Female, 16 years and over	187 417	5 486	344	1 666	1 666
Labor force	106 331	3 177	228	927	1 006
Employed	102 811	2 874	219	873	981
Unemployed	3 440	297	9	54	25

## INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	121 112	3 532	232	881	1 157
Less than \$5,000	5 124	521	15	144	86
\$5,000 to \$7,499	5 372	375	42	97	89
\$7,500 to \$9,999	6 352	341	7	92	96
\$10,000 to \$14,999	16 003	643	24	101	211
\$15,000 to \$19,999	18 899	498	55	95	222
\$20,000 to \$24,999	20 263	399	52	109	190
\$25,000 to \$34,999	27 605	426	17	123	153
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14 489	285	20	62	92
\$50,000 or more	7 005	44	—	58	18
Median	\$21 833	\$13 815	\$17 070	\$15 267	\$16 766
Mean	\$24 791	\$16 538	\$17 130	\$20 187	\$19 714

## Persons for whom poverty status is determined

Income in 1979 below poverty level	441 951	14 254	944	4 509	5 069
	35 735	3 383	242	1 134	778

## SEX AND AGE

Total persons	480 038	1 535	1 649	1 150	3 482
Male	232 367	826	690	473	1 723
Female	247 671	709	959	677	1 759
Under 5 years	37 386	161	169	109	514
5 to 14 years	70 447	279	560	212	788
15 to 59 years	273 504	920	830	706	1 852
60 to 64 years	24 807	46	38	10	52
65 years and over	73 894	129	52	113	276

## FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	130 662	337	314	175	720
With own children under 18 years	65 752	219	241	116	439
Married-couple families	117 527	174	158	140	584
With own children under 18 years	58 604	91	103	100	343
Female householder, no husband present	10 134	140	147	21	127
With own children under 18 years	6 084	105	138	16	96

## YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	287 738	570	661	558	1 475
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	54 386	162	142	159	504
High school: 1 to 3 years	33 001	135	147	65	241
4 years	121 416	160	285	108	488
College: 1 to 3 years	44 079	77	70	113	119
4 or more years	34 856	36	17	113	123

## LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	363 804	1 077	889	787	2 130
Labor force	217 002	550	521	483	1 306
Employed	205 515	429	401	449	1 103
Unemployed	11 322	121	120	34	203
Female, 16 years and over	190 767	483	500	479	1 089
Labor force	86 855	239	237	257	512
Employed	82 556	189	184	239	461
Unemployed	4 289	50	53	18	51

## INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	130 662	337	314	175	720
Less than \$5,000	8 477	92	83	38	65
\$5,000 to \$7,499	8 229	31	51	21	88
\$7,500 to \$9,999	8 535	57	45	14	56
\$10,000 to \$14,999	22 254	19	57	24	176
\$15,000 to \$19,999	23 836	57	6	33	102
\$20,000 to \$24,999	21 053	27	16	24	84
\$25,000 to \$34,999	21 686	41	41	4	119
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10 295	6	12	12	15
\$50,000 or more	6 297	7	3	5	15
Median	\$18 424	\$9 496	\$8 778	\$12 608	\$13 998
Mean	\$21 510	\$13 649	\$11 730	\$15 941	\$17 040

## Persons for whom poverty status is determined

Income in 1979 below poverty level	467 042	1 245	1 634	1 130	3 390
	48 748	523	762	306	484

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 8. General Housing Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State  
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>Total housing units</b> -----	<b>1 131 299</b>	<b>189 221</b>	<b>180 499</b>	<b>183 472</b>	<b>190 863</b>	<b>191 643</b>	<b>195 601</b>
Vacant seasonal and migratory -----	9 985	1 379	2 386	525	251	1 192	4 252
Year-round housing units -----	1 121 314	187 842	178 113	182 947	190 612	190 451	191 349
<b>TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS</b>							
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>756 521</b>	<b>128 576</b>	<b>124 203</b>	<b>122 709</b>	<b>120 925</b>	<b>130 525</b>	<b>129 583</b>
Percent of occupied housing units -----	71.8	72.8	73.4	70.8	67.5	73.8	72.9
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>296 512</b>	<b>48 107</b>	<b>44 953</b>	<b>50 676</b>	<b>58 163</b>	<b>46 394</b>	<b>48 219</b>
<b>Vacant housing units</b> -----	<b>68 281</b>	<b>11 159</b>	<b>8 957</b>	<b>9 562</b>	<b>11 524</b>	<b>13 532</b>	<b>13 547</b>
For sale only -----	12 058	1 988	1 444	1 609	2 487	2 320	2 210
For rent -----	23 559	4 052	3 427	3 486	5 105	3 228	4 261
Held for occasional use -----	5 986	774	896	759	479	1 203	1 875
Other vacants -----	26 678	4 345	3 190	3 708	3 453	6 781	5 201
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>							
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>756 521</b>	<b>128 576</b>	<b>124 203</b>	<b>122 709</b>	<b>120 925</b>	<b>130 525</b>	<b>129 583</b>
1979 to March 1980 -----	80 934	15 059	13 360	12 740	14 266	13 174	12 335
1975 to 1978 -----	191 675	33 236	31 135	31 568	32 178	31 844	31 714
1970 to 1974 -----	128 224	21 633	20 848	20 273	20 828	23 275	21 367
1960 to 1969 -----	160 507	26 647	27 023	25 836	25 741	27 920	27 340
1950 to 1959 -----	98 096	15 691	16 504	16 437	15 213	16 498	17 753
1949 or earlier -----	97 085	16 310	15 333	15 855	12 699	17 814	19 074
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>296 512</b>	<b>48 107</b>	<b>44 953</b>	<b>50 676</b>	<b>58 163</b>	<b>46 394</b>	<b>48 219</b>
1979 to March 1980 -----	135 468	22 305	20 509	24 129	30 243	19 164	19 118
1975 to 1978 -----	93 442	15 297	14 338	15 836	18 138	14 627	15 206
1970 to 1974 -----	30 102	4 999	4 744	4 534	5 222	5 420	5 183
1960 to 1969 -----	19 868	3 068	2 834	3 228	2 921	3 512	4 305
1959 or earlier -----	17 632	2 438	2 528	2 949	1 639	3 671	4 407
<b>BATHROOMS</b>							
<b>Year-round housing units</b> -----	<b>1 121 314</b>	<b>187 842</b>	<b>178 113</b>	<b>182 947</b>	<b>190 612</b>	<b>190 451</b>	<b>191 349</b>
No bathroom or only a half bath -----	35 269	6 753	5 407	6 424	3 575	7 450	5 660
1 complete bathroom -----	715 221	125 645	109 673	114 987	122 409	125 311	117 196
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s) -----	200 891	29 930	34 562	34 470	33 798	30 791	37 340
2 or more complete bathrooms -----	169 933	25 514	28 471	27 066	30 830	26 899	31 153
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>756 521</b>	<b>128 576</b>	<b>124 203</b>	<b>122 709</b>	<b>120 925</b>	<b>130 525</b>	<b>129 583</b>
No bathroom or only a half bath -----	13 906	2 927	2 263	2 455	1 362	2 700	2 199
1 complete bathroom -----	423 217	77 681	66 275	67 271	65 108	77 873	69 009
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s) -----	168 606	25 404	29 913	28 692	27 567	25 996	31 034
2 or more complete bathrooms -----	150 792	22 564	25 752	24 291	26 888	23 956	27 341
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>296 512</b>	<b>48 107</b>	<b>44 953</b>	<b>50 676</b>	<b>58 163</b>	<b>46 394</b>	<b>48 219</b>
No bathroom or only a half bath -----	12 474	2 346	2 131	2 676	1 496	2 126	1 699
1 complete bathroom -----	243 627	39 899	36 799	41 012	48 859	38 370	38 688
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s) -----	26 301	3 632	3 922	4 942	5 024	3 721	5 060
2 or more complete bathrooms -----	14 110	2 230	2 101	2 046	2 784	2 177	2 772
<b>Year-round housing units</b> -----	<b>1 121 314</b>	<b>187 842</b>	<b>178 113</b>	<b>182 947</b>	<b>190 612</b>	<b>190 451</b>	<b>191 349</b>
<b>KITCHEN FACILITIES</b>							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 096 374	183 203	174 872	179 136	187 733	184 120	187 310
No complete kitchen facilities -----	24 940	4 639	3 241	3 811	2 879	6 331	4 039
<b>SOURCE OF WATER</b>							
Public system or private company -----	877 037	150 586	135 542	136 215	172 409	137 111	145 174
Individual drilled well -----	181 883	25 842	39 255	40 797	13 715	30 286	31 988
Individual dug well -----	54 826	9 008	2 398	5 074	4 001	21 124	13 221
Some other source -----	7 568	2 406	918	861	487	1 930	966
<b>SEWAGE DISPOSAL</b>							
Public sewer -----	830 489	137 974	134 494	133 273	162 769	124 086	137 893
Septic tank or cesspool -----	273 536	46 008	41 208	47 179	26 721	61 500	50 920
Other means -----	17 289	3 860	2 411	2 495	1 122	4 865	2 536
<b>AIR CONDITIONING</b>							
None -----	381 392	62 129	72 355	68 034	48 094	62 270	68 510
Central system -----	371 600	59 616	49 440	60 002	80 758	61 504	60 280
1 or more individual room units -----	368 322	66 097	56 318	54 911	61 760	66 677	62 559
<b>HEATING EQUIPMENT</b>							
Steam or hot water system -----	107 029	18 037	20 208	19 061	18 879	13 552	17 292
Central warm-air furnace -----	817 416	135 674	129 070	135 049	145 690	131 691	140 242
Electric heat pump -----	21 519	2 583	2 679	3 464	5 960	3 105	3 728
Other built-in electric units -----	48 261	8 221	7 503	7 464	7 493	8 552	9 028
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace -----	34 606	6 664	4 059	4 242	4 148	9 832	5 661
Room heaters with flue -----	60 234	11 301	8 654	8 352	5 928	15 841	10 158
Room heaters without flue -----	8 035	1 137	1 432	1 475	1 637	1 527	1 827
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters -----	21 611	3 909	4 207	3 502	1 759	5 285	2 949
None -----	2 603	316	301	338	118	1 066	464
<b>Occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>1 053 033</b>	<b>176 683</b>	<b>169 156</b>	<b>173 385</b>	<b>179 088</b>	<b>176 919</b>	<b>177 802</b>
<b>TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT</b>							
With telephone -----	1 012 728	168 219	163 185	167 925	172 083	169 828	171 488
No telephone -----	40 305	8 464	5 971	5 460	7 005	7 091	6 314
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>							
None -----	87 550	16 068	14 513	13 368	14 389	14 854	14 358
1 -----	350 811	57 561	55 921	58 365	63 752	55 778	59 434
2 -----	403 357	67 676	65 046	65 973	67 334	67 887	69 441
3 or more -----	211 315	35 378	33 676	35 679	33 613	38 400	34 569



Table 9. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State  
Congressional Districts****UNITS IN STRUCTURE**

Year-round housing units -----	1 121 314	187 842	178 113	182 947	190 612	190 451	191 349
1, detached -----	855 253	140 348	134 652	136 626	131 868	156 275	155 484
1, attached -----	12 499	2 442	1 647	2 200	3 010	1 321	1 879
2 -----	50 278	10 207	8 984	8 806	10 048	5 562	6 671
3 and 4 -----	44 162	7 913	8 153	7 296	7 544	6 237	7 019
5 or more -----	114 811	17 456	17 378	20 501	31 825	13 747	13 904
Mobile home or trailer, etc -----	44 311	9 476	7 299	7 518	6 317	7 309	6 392

Owner-occupied housing units -----	756 521	128 576	124 203	122 709	120 925	130 525	129 583
1, detached -----	694 341	116 373	113 181	112 089	110 680	121 329	120 689
1, attached -----	5 290	973	974	851	1 113	610	769
2 -----	11 437	2 073	2 257	1 972	2 073	1 463	1 599
3 and 4 -----	4 803	766	795	779	746	768	949
5 or more -----	6 505	1 082	1 002	1 117	1 332	950	1 022
Mobile home or trailer, etc -----	34 145	7 309	5 994	5 901	4 981	5 405	4 555

Renter-occupied housing units -----	296 512	48 107	44 953	50 676	58 163	46 394	48 219
1, detached -----	119 050	17 636	16 474	18 418	16 040	24 704	25 778
1, attached -----	6 111	1 237	540	1 231	1 611	593	899
2 -----	34 148	7 054	5 990	6 215	6 972	3 612	4 305
3 and 4 -----	34 848	6 384	6 607	5 857	5 880	4 835	5 285
5 or more -----	95 711	14 365	14 571	17 922	26 877	11 259	10 717
Mobile home or trailer, etc -----	6 644	1 431	771	1 033	783	1 391	1 235

**YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT**

Year-round housing units -----	1 121 314	187 842	178 113	182 947	190 612	190 451	191 349
1979 to March 1980 -----	30 236	5 224	5 247	4 439	6 540	4 893	3 893
1975 to 1978 -----	100 593	17 226	15 887	18 158	18 653	14 777	15 892
1970 to 1974 -----	98 973	16 623	15 239	16 419	21 736	15 529	13 427
1960 to 1969 -----	155 514	24 979	28 028	27 351	31 942	22 965	20 249
1950 to 1959 -----	137 312	20 535	22 761	23 721	28 416	19 176	22 703
1940 to 1949 -----	101 085	17 089	13 576	15 362	20 358	15 252	19 448
1939 or earlier -----	497 601	86 166	77 375	77 497	62 967	97 859	95 737

Owner-occupied housing units -----	756 521	128 576	124 203	122 709	120 925	130 525	129 583
1979 to March 1980 -----	16 381	2 959	2 915	2 562	2 830	2 799	2 316
1975 to 1978 -----	65 056	11 707	11 058	11 697	10 211	9 938	10 445
1970 to 1974 -----	64 114	11 384	10 607	10 393	11 650	10 809	9 271
1960 to 1969 -----	112 005	18 962	21 306	18 397	20 769	17 381	15 190
1950 to 1959 -----	105 034	15 603	18 075	18 008	21 580	14 726	17 042
1940 to 1949 -----	62 906	10 761	8 507	9 958	12 500	9 183	11 997
1939 or earlier -----	331 025	57 200	51 735	51 694	41 385	65 689	63 322

Renter-occupied housing units -----	296 512	48 107	44 953	50 676	58 163	46 394	48 219
1979 to March 1980 -----	7 925	1 517	1 390	1 126	1 818	1 217	857
1975 to 1978 -----	30 762	4 776	4 282	5 762	7 378	4 020	4 544
1970 to 1974 -----	30 353	4 522	4 111	5 438	8 760	4 040	3 482
1960 to 1969 -----	37 346	5 062	5 770	7 865	9 922	4 717	4 010
1950 to 1959 -----	27 384	4 115	3 895	5 086	6 064	3 684	4 540
1940 to 1949 -----	31 784	5 319	4 311	4 674	6 792	4 814	5 874
1939 or earlier -----	130 958	22 796	21 194	20 725	17 429	23 902	24 912

**BEDROOMS**

Year-round housing units -----	1 121 314	187 842	178 113	182 947	190 612	190 451	191 349
None -----	15 262	2 416	2 387	2 566	3 763	2 126	2 004
1 -----	136 759	24 274	21 544	22 516	27 281	20 373	20 771
2 -----	362 190	65 310	51 686	57 445	67 106	61 123	59 520
3 -----	416 718	69 325	70 564	68 517	64 775	71 864	71 673
4 -----	156 257	21 909	25 918	26 114	23 522	28 444	30 350
5 or more -----	34 128	4 608	6 014	5 789	4 165	6 521	7 031

Owner-occupied housing units -----	756 521	128 576	124 203	122 709	120 925	130 525	129 583
None -----	1 167	234	181	215	127	185	225
1 -----	31 254	6 229	4 812	4 946	5 031	5 135	5 101
2 -----	223 772	41 975	32 050	34 420	36 938	39 913	38 476
3 -----	344 625	57 788	60 071	57 232	54 928	57 971	56 635
4 -----	128 943	18 608	22 233	21 422	20 444	22 448	23 788
5 or more -----	26 760	3 742	4 856	4 474	3 457	4 873	5 358

Renter-occupied housing units -----	296 512	48 107	44 953	50 676	58 163	46 394	48 219
None -----	11 606	1 518	1 916	2 119	3 255	1 490	1 308
1 -----	91 061	15 770	14 507	15 843	19 368	12 721	12 852
2 -----	112 611	18 984	16 566	19 442	25 242	16 131	16 246
3 -----	53 828	8 578	8 033	8 568	7 390	10 195	11 064
4 -----	21 392	2 553	2 984	3 707	2 296	4 491	5 361
5 or more -----	6 014	704	947	997	612	1 366	1 388

Year-round housing units -----	1 121 314	187 842	178 113	182 947	190 612	190 451	191 349
--------------------------------	-----------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

**STORIES IN STRUCTURE**

1 to 3 -----	1 108 054	185 311	176 687	181 152	186 241	188 790	189 873
4 to 6 -----	8 439	1 463	730	1 079	2 966	996	1 205
7 to 12 -----	4 486	1 052	480	711	1 307	665	271
13 or more -----	335	16	216	5	98	-	-

**PASSENGER ELEVATOR**

Structures with 4 or more stories -----	13 260	2 531	1 426	1 795	4 371	1 661	1 476
With elevator -----	8 842	1 792	950	1 044	2 866	1 319	871
No elevator -----	4 418	739	476	751	1 505	342	605

Table 10. **Fuels and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.]

**The State  
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Occupied housing units -----	<b>1 053 033</b>	<b>176 683</b>	<b>169 156</b>	<b>173 385</b>	<b>179 088</b>	<b>176 919</b>	<b>177 802</b>
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>							
Utility gas -----	682 109	124 340	104 098	103 588	138 447	104 726	106 910
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	147 104	25 399	20 805	23 603	14 398	35 589	27 310
Electricity -----	87 695	14 384	12 282	14 714	17 253	13 819	15 243
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	115 393	8 603	27 851	28 074	6 594	18 537	25 734
Coal or coke -----	1 911	629	270	441	244	188	139
Wood -----	16 668	3 092	3 457	2 769	1 403	3 811	2 136
Other fuel -----	1 919	196	344	171	719	183	306
No fuel used -----	234	40	49	25	30	66	24
<b>WATER HEATING FUEL</b>							
Utility gas -----	617 231	112 560	90 289	93 740	133 759	92 953	93 930
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	110 505	19 445	15 514	17 721	12 019	27 034	18 772
Electricity -----	314 302	42 809	60 945	59 493	32 306	54 947	63 802
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	4 660	467	1 321	1 212	374	651	635
Other -----	1 423	222	313	310	260	173	145
No fuel used -----	4 912	1 180	774	909	370	1 161	518
<b>COOKING FUEL</b>							
Utility gas -----	366 851	72 595	52 407	55 639	73 484	54 516	58 210
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	114 849	20 271	18 393	20 451	9 851	25 556	20 327
Electricity -----	567 905	83 165	97 595	96 725	95 434	96 202	98 784
Other -----	2 069	398	476	418	144	340	293
No fuel used -----	1 359	254	285	152	175	305	188
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>							
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	<b>560 893</b>	<b>94 785</b>	<b>92 720</b>	<b>88 688</b>	<b>99 247</b>	<b>90 878</b>	<b>94 575</b>
With a mortgage -----	317 531	53 303	53 078	50 395	65 515	46 483	48 757
Less than \$100 -----	1 071	149	188	140	117	272	205
\$100 to \$149 -----	5 155	935	662	662	631	1 220	1 045
\$150 to \$199 -----	18 270	3 220	2 043	2 359	2 826	4 163	3 659
\$200 to \$249 -----	39 607	6 608	6 104	5 436	7 149	7 422	6 888
\$250 to \$299 -----	49 507	8 358	8 456	7 174	9 659	7 959	7 901
\$300 to \$349 -----	46 574	7 685	8 323	7 152	8 902	6 879	7 633
\$350 to \$399 -----	38 969	6 885	6 739	6 142	7 982	5 271	5 950
\$400 to \$449 -----	32 318	5 311	5 819	5 542	6 612	4 180	4 854
\$450 to \$499 -----	24 909	3 976	4 452	4 683	5 672	2 969	3 157
\$500 to \$599 -----	30 836	5 066	5 339	5 663	7 450	3 360	3 958
\$600 to \$749 -----	20 304	3 461	3 241	3 797	5 481	1 959	2 365
\$750 or more -----	10 011	1 649	1 712	1 645	3 034	829	1 142
Median -----	\$348	\$348	\$356	\$369	\$372	\$316	\$331
Not mortgaged -----	243 362	41 482	39 642	38 293	33 732	44 395	45 818
Less than \$50 -----	2 186	453	219	255	264	579	416
\$50 to \$74 -----	13 285	2 422	1 473	1 548	1 483	3 498	2 861
\$75 to \$99 -----	36 666	6 507	4 322	4 926	4 411	8 740	7 760
\$100 to \$149 -----	105 160	18 273	16 651	16 463	14 151	19 275	20 347
\$150 to \$199 -----	57 824	9 470	11 323	9 932	8 765	8 566	9 768
\$200 to \$249 -----	18 303	2 755	3 673	3 303	2 987	2 461	3 124
\$250 or more -----	9 938	1 602	1 981	1 866	1 671	1 276	1 542
Median -----	\$133	\$131	\$141	\$138	\$138	\$124	\$129
<b>GROSS RENT</b>							
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	<b>248 876</b>	<b>42 109</b>	<b>38 811</b>	<b>42 945</b>	<b>54 113</b>	<b>34 540</b>	<b>36 358</b>
Less than \$60 -----	4 420	892	542	589	611	968	818
\$60 to \$79 -----	5 766	1 078	772	772	858	1 390	896
\$80 to \$99 -----	6 744	1 153	968	1 016	1 092	1 298	1 217
\$100 to \$119 -----	8 954	1 389	1 316	1 307	1 430	1 746	1 766
\$120 to \$149 -----	19 228	3 000	2 651	2 775	2 915	3 975	3 912
\$150 to \$169 -----	17 801	3 030	2 384	3 096	3 211	2 980	3 100
\$170 to \$199 -----	29 808	4 558	4 865	5 263	5 716	4 560	4 846
\$200 to \$249 -----	49 379	7 992	8 690	9 099	9 518	6 818	7 262
\$250 to \$299 -----	42 433	7 509	7 088	7 519	10 766	4 480	5 071
\$300 to \$349 -----	26 369	5 008	3 976	4 660	7 791	2 205	2 729
\$350 to \$399 -----	12 547	2 277	1 876	2 219	4 030	979	1 166
\$400 to \$499 -----	9 136	1 512	1 221	1 916	3 283	499	705
\$500 or more -----	3 179	526	440	554	1 390	101	168
No cash rent -----	13 112	2 185	2 022	2 160	1 502	2 541	2 702
Median -----	\$225	\$230	\$228	\$231	\$254	\$194	\$202



Table 11. **Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State  
Congressional Districts**

**TENURE**

Occupied housing units .....	1 031 329	13 594	1 857	3 377	6 939
Owner-occupied housing units .....	746 559	6 195	754	1 578	3 746
Percent of occupied housing units .....	72.4	45.6	40.6	46.7	54.0
Renter-occupied housing units .....	284 770	7 399	1 103	1 799	3 193

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY  
OWNER COSTS**

Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	552 404	5 511	505	1 309	2 997
With a mortgage .....	311 556	3 788	353	1 027	2 039
Less than \$200 .....	23 872	415	69	48	202
\$200 to \$299 .....	87 502	1 091	101	157	687
\$300 to \$399 .....	84 033	999	77	171	579
\$400 to \$499 .....	56 288	587	51	217	230
\$500 or more .....	59 861	696	55	434	341
Median .....	\$353	\$339	\$308	\$463	\$323
Not mortgaged .....	240 848	1 723	152	282	958

**GROSS RENT**

Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	237 394	7 284	1 013	1 774	3 072
Less than \$100 .....	16 222	507	54	112	79
\$100 to \$199 .....	72 427	1 901	332	698	929
\$200 to \$299 .....	87 213	2 941	394	569	1 354
\$300 or more .....	48 570	1 868	221	343	651
No cash rent .....	12 962	67	12	52	59
Median .....	\$227	\$241	\$229	\$209	\$237

**TENURE**

Occupied housing units .....	167 142	1 203	186	367	746
Owner-occupied housing units .....	123 257	533	58	230	386
Percent of occupied housing units .....	73.7	44.3	31.2	62.7	51.7
Renter-occupied housing units .....	43 885	670	128	137	360

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY  
OWNER COSTS**

Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	91 924	485	45	177	288
With a mortgage .....	52 472	350	44	156	174
Less than \$200 .....	2 849	28	10	6	4
\$200 to \$299 .....	14 427	82	22	7	59
\$300 to \$399 .....	14 920	80	—	38	48
\$400 to \$499 .....	10 146	60	5	53	36
\$500 or more .....	10 130	100	7	52	27
Median .....	\$360	\$381	\$255	\$451	\$350
Not mortgaged .....	39 452	135	1	21	114

**GROSS RENT**

Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	37 768	664	111	135	340
Less than \$100 .....	2 239	28	9	—	7
\$100 to \$199 .....	10 946	149	27	51	104
\$200 to \$299 .....	15 373	257	35	61	137
\$300 or more .....	7 198	230	40	13	82
No cash rent .....	2 012	—	—	10	10
Median .....	\$231	\$260	\$256	\$219	\$239

**TENURE**

Occupied housing units .....	171 491	5 379	321	1 191	1 452
Owner-occupied housing units .....	117 449	2 488	162	503	787
Percent of occupied housing units .....	68.5	46.3	50.5	42.2	54.2
Renter-occupied housing units .....	54 042	2 891	159	688	665

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY  
OWNER COSTS**

Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	96 127	2 271	126	433	690
With a mortgage .....	63 342	1 522	91	377	496
Less than \$200 .....	3 382	152	9	19	20
\$200 to \$299 .....	16 171	500	34	84	157
\$300 to \$399 .....	16 346	389	19	52	142
\$400 to \$499 .....	11 946	197	13	97	62
\$500 or more .....	15 497	284	16	125	115
Median .....	\$374	\$328	\$313	\$435	\$350
Not mortgaged .....	32 785	749	35	56	194

**GROSS RENT**

Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	50 071	2 826	159	680	652
Less than \$100 .....	2 186	294	—	62	15
\$100 to \$199 .....	12 051	773	49	298	168
\$200 to \$299 .....	18 842	1 019	67	179	252
\$300 or more .....	15 531	705	43	135	208
No cash rent .....	1 461	35	—	6	9
Median .....	\$253	\$232	\$246	\$192	\$255

Roe					Spanish origin¹	Roe					Spanish origin¹
White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			
The State						District 1					
1 031 329	13 594	1 857	3 377	6 939	172 070	2 861	375	449	2 154		
746 559	6 195	754	1 578	3 746	126 537	1 230	108	247	1 175		
72.4	45.6	40.6	46.7	54.0	73.5	43.0	28.8	55.0	54.5		
284 770	7 399	1 103	1 799	3 193	45 533	1 631	267	202	979		
552 404	5 511	505	1 309	2 997	93 089	1 044	78	200	959		
311 556	3 788	353	1 027	2 039	52 017	788	61	141	692		
23 872	415	69	48	202	4 192	33	16	2	95		
87 502	1 091	101	157	687	14 592	240	21	24	192		
84 033	999	77	171	579	14 219	228	19	28	216		
56 288	587	51	217	230	9 099	129	—	20	87		
59 861	696	55	434	341	9 915	158	5	67	102		
\$353	\$339	\$308	\$463	\$323	\$351	\$353	\$269	\$482	\$327		
240 848	1 723	152	282	958	41 072	256	17	59	267		
237 394	7 284	1 013	1 774	3 072	39 579	1 612	247	197	954		
16 222	507	54	112	79	3 044	56	15	8	9		
72 427	1 901	332	698	929	11 357	368	70	52	257		
87 213	2 941	394	569	1 354	14 318	711	107	91	454		
48 570	1 868	221	343	651	8 698	472	55	34	228		
12 962	67	12	52	59	2 162	5	—	12	6		
\$227	\$241	\$229	\$209	\$237	\$230	\$253	\$236	\$236	\$246		
District 2					District 3						
167 142	1 203	186	367	746	168 570	3 329	350	789	860		
123 257	533	58	230	386	120 485	1 563	196	327	407		
73.7	44.3	31.2	62.7	51.7	71.5	47.0	56.0	41.4	47.3		
43 885	670	128	137	360	48 085	1 766	154	462	453		
91 924	485	45	177	288	86 829	1 381	90	297	291		
52 472	350	44	156	174	49 063	935	69	260	204		
2 849	28	10	6	4	2 959	167	7	19	27		
14 427	82	22	7	59	12 352	210	11	8	77		
14 920	80	—	38	48	12 993	238	9	33	36		
10 146	60	5	53	36	9 987	174	21	36	27		
10 130	100	7	52	27	10 772	146	21	164	37		
\$360	\$381	\$255	\$451	\$350	\$371	\$338	\$436	\$500+	\$297		
39 452	135	1	21	114	37 766	446	21	37	87		
37 768	664	111	135	340	40 402	1 751	126	462	427		
2 239	28	9	—	7	2 254	78	—	42	3		
10 946	149	27	51	104	11 629	493	50	184	142		
15 373	257	35	61	137	15 590	757	49	143	231		
7 198	230	40	13	82	8 807	396	22	87	48		
2 012	—	—	10	10	2 122	27	5	6	3		
\$231	\$260	\$256	\$219	\$239	\$234	\$238	\$221	\$201	\$229		
District 4					District 5						
171 491	5 379	321	1 191	1 452	175 681	417	234	272	896		
117 449	2 488	162	503	787	129 916	198	107	110	541		
68.5	46.3	50.5	42.2	54.2	73.9	47.5	45.7	40.4	60.4		
54 042	2 891	159	688	665	45 765	219	127	162	355		
96 127	2 271	126	433	690	90 405	179	76	72	420		
63 342	1 522	91	377	496	46 242	97	27	35	234		
3 382	152	9	19	20	5 616	17	13	—	42		
16 171	500	34	84	157	15 297	39	1	8	85		
16 346	389	19	52	142	12 084	29	7	7	65		
11 946	197	13	97	62	7 133	10	6	—	13		
15 497	284	16	125	115	6 112	2	—	20	29		
\$374	\$328	\$313	\$435	\$350	\$318	\$281	\$250	\$500+	\$288		
32 785	749	35	56	194	44 163	82	49	37	186		
50 071	2 826	159	680	652	33 953	209	110	160	342		
2 186	294	—	62	15	3 617	25	7	—	45		
12 051	773	49	298	168	13 085	56	33	53	100		
18 842	1 019	67	179	252	11 036	102	39	55	144		
15 531	705	43	135	208	3 698	26	24	36	42		
1 461	35	—	6	9	2 517	—	7	16	11		
\$253	\$232	\$246	\$192	\$255	\$192	\$223	\$229	\$235	\$214		

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.



Table 11. **Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State  
Congressional Districts**

**TENURE**

District 6					
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>
Occupied housing units .....	176 375	405	391	309	831
Owner-occupied housing units .....	128 915	183	123	161	450
Percent of occupied housing units .....	73.1	45.2	31.5	52.1	54.2
Renter-occupied housing units .....	47 460	222	268	148	381

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS**

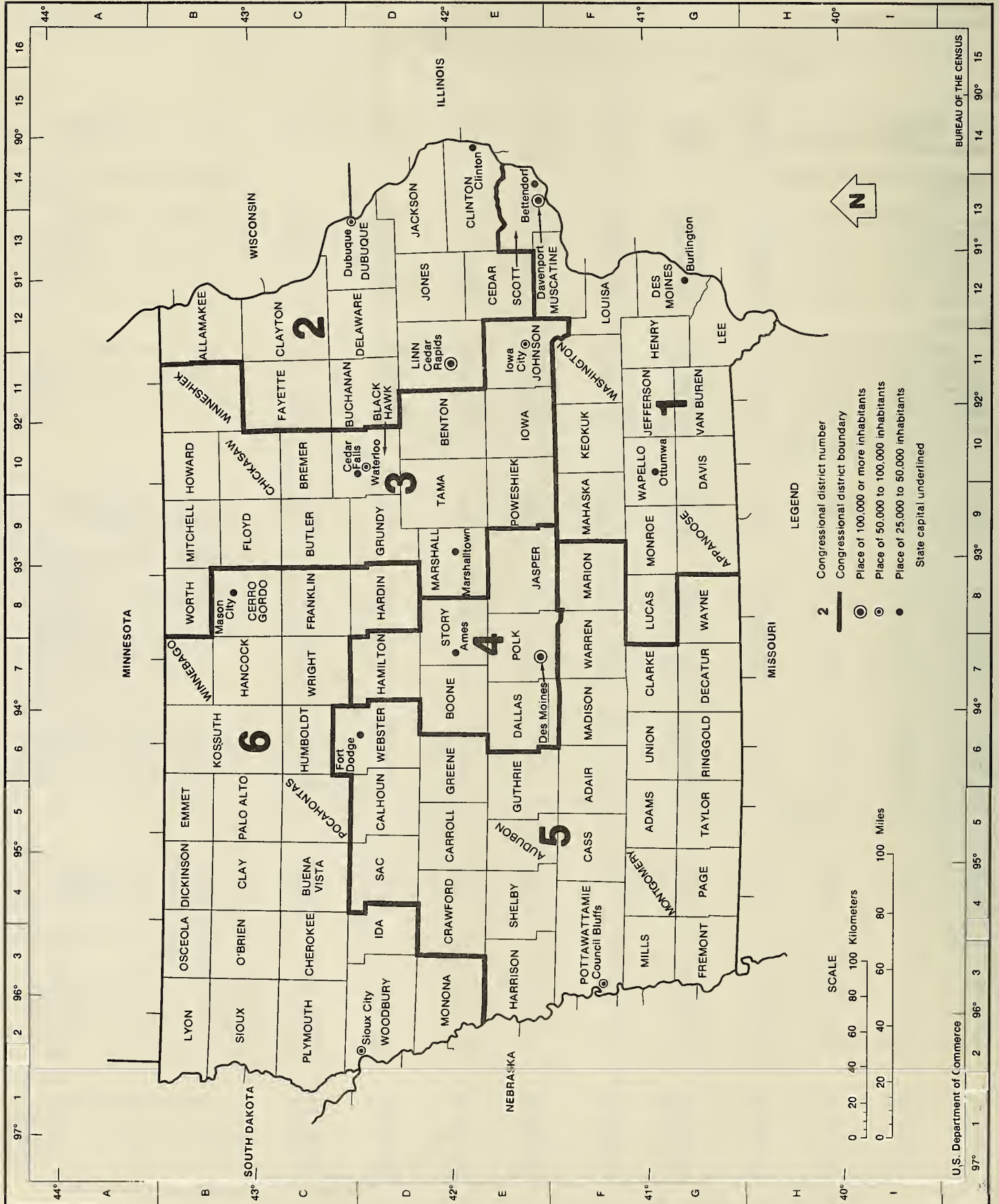
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	94 030	151	90	130	349
With a mortgage .....	48 420	96	61	58	239
Less than \$200 .....	4 874	18	14	2	14
\$200 to \$299 .....	14 663	20	12	26	117
\$300 to \$399 .....	13 471	35	23	13	72
\$400 to \$499 .....	7 977	17	6	11	5
\$500 or more .....	7 435	6	6	6	31
Median .....	\$335	\$329	\$320	\$308	\$290
Not mortgaged .....	45 610	55	29	72	110

**GROSS RENT**

	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	35 621	222	260	140	357
Less than \$100 .....	2 882	26	23	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	13 359	62	103	60	158
\$200 to \$299 .....	12 054	95	97	40	136
\$300 or more .....	4 638	39	37	38	43
No cash rent .....	2 688	—	—	2	20
Median .....	\$202	\$224	\$204	\$222	\$208

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

# Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



Appendix A.—Area Classifications

STATES . . . . . A-1

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS . . A-1

    Congressional Redistricting . . . . A-1

    Data Compilation for

        Congressional Districts . . . . . A-1

COUNTIES . . . . . A-1

PLACES . . . . . A-1

    Incorporated Places . . . . . A-1

    Census Designated Places . . . . . A-2

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS. . . . . A-2

URBAN AND RURAL

    RESIDENCE . . . . . A-2

        Urbanized Areas . . . . . A-2

        Rural Farm . . . . . A-2

AREA MEASUREMENTS . . . . . A-2

HISTORIC DATA . . . . . A-2

STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Congressional Redistricting

States are assigned seats in the House of Representatives on the basis of an apportionment following each decennial population census. The apportionment procedure, determined by Congress, assigns seats to each State on the basis of the census population, and the number of seats for that State remains constant for 10 years until the next apportionment. The total number of seats in the House of Representatives has been 435 since the apportionment following the 1910 census, except for temporary expansion for Alaska and Hawaii from 1959 to 1962.

After an apportionment, each State allocated two or more seats in the House is responsible for subdividing the State into congressional districts for the pur-

pose of electing each representative.<sup>1</sup> This redistricting action is generally the result of a law passed by the State legislature and signed by the governor. Each congressional district is as equal in population to all other congressional districts in the State as is practicable based on the last decennial census.

The congressional districts in this report are those in effect for the 98th Congress, elected in 1982, and they are the first to reflect the 1980 census apportionment. Most States have redrawn their congressional district boundaries based on 1980 populations (Maine and Montana plan to redistrict for the 99th Congress). Final redistricting of a few other States may be delayed by legal action. Unless there is further legal action, these districts will be in effect until 1992.

Federal statutes governing the apportionment process and method and redistricting may be found in Title 2, United States Code.

Data Compilation for Congressional Districts

Data from the 1980 census have been compiled for congressional districts by equating component census geographic areas to each district and summing all data for areas coded to the district. Where the smallest census geographic area was split by a congressional district boundary, the census records for the area were reviewed to determine in which district the majority of the population fell, and the entire area was coded to that district.

The 1970 population totals for congressional districts were obtained by summing the 1970 census counts for

<sup>1</sup> Six States have only one representative, who is elected at large, and the District of Columbia has a nonvoting delegate.

component areas, including all subsequent corrections made to these counts. A review of the 1970 census maps was made where the smallest geographic census area was split by a congressional district line. If the population of the census area was small or the part in one of the congressional districts was relatively minor, the entire population was assigned to the district with the larger share of the area. Otherwise, the population was apportioned to the two congressional districts on the basis of settlement pattern.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Data are shown in table 2 for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are



incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

### Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

In 11 States, certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's. These entities are shown in the Town/Township section of table 2 in this report. The States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's appear on the county subdivision maps available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

### TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Statistics for minor civil divisions, the primary legal subdivisions of counties, are presented in table 2 only for 11 States where those areas have important significance as geographic units. Data are shown

in table 2 for towns of 10,000 or more in the six New England States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and in New York and Wisconsin, and for townships of 10,000 or more in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

### URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, urban residence comprises all persons and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, urban residence consists of all persons and housing units in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons and housing units in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population and housing units not classified as urban constitute the rural population and housing.

#### Urbanized Areas

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population and housing in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

#### Rural Farm

The rural farm population and housing comprises all persons and housing units

living in rural areas on farms. Farms are defined as places from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to \$1,000 or more during 1979.

### AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for States were prepared by using a digitization process on the topographic quadrangle maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. Area figures for all counties, places, towns and townships covered in these reports can be found in the 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Area measurement figures for congressional districts were prepared using an electronic digital planimeter to measure those counties split by congressional districts. Map types used for this process include U.S. Department of Transportation county maps and various census maps such as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS). Area measurements for counties not split by congressional districts were derived from the digitized U.S. Geological Survey maps.

The land area figures for States shown in this report may differ from those shown in the PC80-1-A State reports because of changes made subsequent to the preparation of the area measurement figures shown in the State reports.

### HISTORIC DATA

In some instances, 1970 population counts shown in table 1 have been revised since publication of the 1970 census reports. Counts which have been revised for States, counties, places, and towns/townships are not identified in this report but are indicated by the prefix "r" in the PC80-1-A State reports.

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### GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed, in their telephone and personal-visit interviews, to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

#### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The meas-



ure, "persons per household," is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information see the housing unit definition.

### Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Four basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship appear in the PC80-1-B, PC80-1-C, and PC80-1-D reports (and Summary Tape Files 2, 4, and 5).

**Householder**—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

**Spouse**—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

**Child**—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

**Other Relative**—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

**Nonrelative**—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

### Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or with non-relatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

### Family

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

### Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

**Inmates of Institutions**—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes,

schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

**Other**—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

### Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

### Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. Both 100-percent and sample totals for racial groups are included in the tables of this report. For a discussion of the two data sources, see the section on "Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups" on page B-3. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the race of the householder.



For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in table 1, which is based on 100-percent tabulations, includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Guamanian. The total for "Asian and Pacific Islander," which is available only from sample tabulations, is shown in tables 7 and 11 and includes the nine groups listed above as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in

an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese and Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

**Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups**—There may be differences in this report between the *totals* for the racial groups based on 100-percent tabulations (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible for most groups. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a

"Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied for most groups, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data on racial groups. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

**Comparability With 1970 Census Data**—Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" and "Other" populations (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 census publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 53 percent reported



"White." (The corresponding figures for 100-percent tabulations are 40 percent and 56 percent, respectively.) As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Other" are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, these changes do not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level of immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970, but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

### Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to

question 7, which was asked of all persons. Information on the Spanish origin population shown in this report is derived from both 1980 census 100-percent and sample tabulations. For a discussion of the two data sources, see "Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population," below.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America or they are persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, in the 100-percent edit a response was assigned by computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If origin was not entered for any household member (excluding a paid employee), origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. The sample processing included more extensive edit procedures. For example, if any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was first assigned from available related information, such as ancestry and place of birth, reported for the individual. These edit procedures are a variation of

the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

**Limitations of the Data**—A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "*Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980.*"

**Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population**—There may be differences in this report between the total Spanish origin population based on 100-percent (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences reflect the results of more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.")

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

**Comparability With 1970 Census Data**—The 1980 figures on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with 1970



Spanish origin totals because of a number of factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

### Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980. The median ages shown in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in table 1.

### Marital Status

The data on marital status were derived from question 6, which was asked of all persons.

The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration.

Persons classified as "now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced and those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married; persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married; and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

### School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons were to be reported as enrolled in nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12. In general, a public school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency. In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

### Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9

and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish the highest grade attended, he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school as well as those who completed one or more years of college.

### Nativity and Place of Birth

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or in an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born abroad with at least one American parent. Persons not classified as native are classified as "foreign born."

Native persons are classified according to their State or area of birth. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth as the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than as the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital.

### Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine



how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

### Ancestry

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic groups with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular ethnic group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely, country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were also identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French-Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., Polish or Italian). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the persons's ancestry was tabulated as "Not reported."

### Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

### Veteran Status

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years and over are classified as nonveterans.

### Work Disability

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability are further classified as "prevented from working" or "not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

### Public Transportation Disability

Persons were identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

### Fertility (Children Ever Born)

The data on children ever born were derived from responses to question 20. The number of children ever born to a woman consists of all live births the woman has ever had, including any babies who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her. Excluded



are miscarriages and stillbirths, and any of the woman's step-children, foster children, or children she has adopted.

### Means of Transportation To Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons using a car, truck, or van, to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used.

### Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

### Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Employed**—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

**Unemployed**—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last four weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

### Industry and Occupation

The data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to questions 28 and 29, respectively, and are shown here for employed persons 16 years old and over. For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The industry and occupation statistics are based on the detailed classification systems developed for the 1980 census. The 1980 industry classification is based on the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is similar to the 1970 system; the 1980 occupational classification is based on the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). This report shows major occupation and industry groups. The relationship between these major groups and more detailed categories found in other reports will be shown in the PC80-1-C and PC80-1-D reports.

### Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to question 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation. The definitions of the class of worker categories shown in this report are as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Private wage and salary workers are persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

**Government Workers**—Government workers are employees of any Federal, State, or local governmental units, regardless of the activity of the particular agency.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Self-employed workers are those who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Unpaid family workers are those who work without pay in a family business or farm.

### Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31.



Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if they worked in 1979 or had any weeks of unemployment in 1979, in accordance with the criteria for weeks worked in 1979 and weeks of unemployment in 1979 described below.

**Worked in 1979**—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "worked in 1979."

The data on weeks worked in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did any work for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "usually worked full-time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "usually worked part-time."

**With Unemployment in 1979**—Persons 16 years old and over who had 1 or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "with unemployment in 1979."

**Weeks of Unemployment in 1979**—The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

### Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over.

"Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments and cash bonuses earned.

"Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account.

"Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from nonfarm and farm self-employment.

"Interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income" includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers. "Social Security income" includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. "Public assistance" or public welfare income includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, State, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children; and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this

item. "Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workmen's compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family throughout 1979.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in tables 6 and 7. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less in table 6 and \$5,000 to \$10,000 in table 7 are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B to the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, *Money Income of Households in the United States: 1979*.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a



particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is therefore a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

### Poverty Status in 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979, using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-non-farm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below.

For a detailed explanation of the the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980*.

### Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

Size of family	Threshold
1 person (unrelated individual):	
Under 65 years.....	\$3,774
65 years and over.....	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years....	4,876
Householder 65 years and over....	4,389
3 persons.....	5,787
4 persons.....	7,412
5 persons.....	8,776
6 persons.....	9,915
7 persons.....	11,237
8 persons.....	12,484
9 persons.....	14,812

### Persons for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined

Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level.

**Specified Poverty Level**—Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a ware-

house where a night guard lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in Group Quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

**Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data**—Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as



housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

**Year-Round Housing Units**—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

### Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the number of occupied housing units equals the number of households. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the figures resulting from processing procedures used to weight the population and housing sample responses.

**Persons Per Occupied Housing Unit**—"Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

**Year Householder Moved Into Unit**—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a

unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moved is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moved at the same time.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements, i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Type of Vacant Unit**—Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "seasonal and migratory" or "year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A

unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

**Vacancy Status**—Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

*For sale only.* Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

*For rent.* Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

*Held for occasional use.* This category consists of vacant year-round units which are held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are also classified as "Held for occasional use." Homes reserved by their owners as second homes usually fall in this category, although some second homes may be classified as "seasonal."

*Other vacants.* This category includes all vacant year-round units which do not fall into any of the classifications specified above. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy.

**Tenure**—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

### Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

**Persons Per Room**—"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. In this report, the figures shown refer to the number of occupied



## Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

housing units having 1.01 or more persons per room. Data are also shown separately for the number of persons in housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room.

**Bedrooms**—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Kitchen Facilities**—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a mechanical refrigerator.

**Year Structure Built**—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this report relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Units in Structure**—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. Included in the count of

"mobile homes or trailers, etc." are units classified as boats, tents, vans, etc.

**Stories in Structure**—The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes.

**Passenger Elevator**—Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. The category, "No elevator," refers to the number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

**Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use**—A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present. In this report, data on "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" are shown for renter-occupied housing units. Data are also shown for the number of persons in housing units lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.

**Bathrooms**—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. The category, "No bathroom or only a half bath," consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half-bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

**Source of Water**—Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an individual drilled well or an individual dug well. The category, "Some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Sewage Disposal**—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

### Equipment and Fuels

**Heating Equipment**—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit.



**Air-Conditioning**—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

**Vehicles Available**—Data for this item refer to the number of households with vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for one month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Telephone in Housing Unit**—A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking**—"Utility gas" is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the

neighborhood. "Bottled, tank, or LP gas" is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. "Fuel oil, kerosene, etc." includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel, the category "Other fuel" includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and sawdust, waste materials such as corncobs, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category "Other" also includes coal or coke, and wood. For data on cooking fuel, the category "Other" includes fuel oil, kerosene, coal or coke, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

### Financial Characteristics

**Value**—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings are excluded from the value tabulations. Value was collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollar. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$10,000," it is shown as "\$10,000-." If the median falls in the category "\$200,000 or more," it is shown as "\$200,000+."

**Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts

on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, separate distributions and medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for specified owner-occupied housing units "With a mortgage" and for specified owner-occupied housing units "Not mortgaged." Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

**Contract Rent**—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$50," it is shown as "\$50-." If the median falls in the category "\$500 or more," it is shown as "\$500+."

**Gross Rent**—The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded.



## Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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### USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

#### Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

#### Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

#### Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

#### Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

#### Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be



away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

### Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

### Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

### DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

### PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.



## Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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### INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon complete-count data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 11 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 11 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete-count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the complete-count data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 11. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on pre-census estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was

prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

### ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 11 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 11 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of



a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Errors" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

### Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the

particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate, follow the steps given below:

- Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;
- Find the geographic area or congressional district with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2" or "98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

**Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors  $Se_x$  and  $Se_y$  of estimates  $x$  and  $y$ :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

**Means**—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (for example, the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root



of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

**Medians**—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and
- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier) and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data.

The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

See appendix D of PHC80-3, *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas* or PC80-1-C, *General Social and Economic Characteristics*, for examples showing the computation of standard errors and the formation of confidence intervals.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and non-house-



holders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

### PERSONS

#### Stage I—Type of Household

##### *Group Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18.*

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 persons in housing unit         |
| 2 | 3 persons in housing unit         |
| 3 | 4 persons in housing unit         |
| 4 | 5 to 7 persons in housing unit    |
| 5 | 8 or more persons in housing unit |

##### *Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18.*

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| 6-10 | 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit |
|------|---|

##### *Persons in All Other Housing Units*

- |       |   |
|-------|---|
| 11    | 1 person in housing unit  |
| 12-16 | 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit |
| 17    | <i>Persons in Group Quarters</i>                                    |

#### Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| <i>Group</i> |   |
| 1            | Householder   |
| 2            | Non-householder (including persons in group quarters) |

#### Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

##### *Group*

##### *White Race*

##### *Persons of Spanish Origin Male*

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | 0 to 4 years of age      |
| 2 | 5 to 14 years of age     |
| 3 | 15 to 19 years of age    |
| 4 | 20 to 24 years of age    |
| 5 | 25 to 34 years of age    |
| 6 | 35 to 44 years of age    |
| 7 | 45 to 64 years of age    |
| 8 | 65 years of age or older |

##### *Female*

- |      |                                      |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| 9-16 | Same age categories as groups 1 to 8 |
|------|--------------------------------------|

##### *Persons Not of Spanish Origin*

- |       |   |
|-------|---|
| 17-32 | Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16 |
|-------|---|

##### *Black Race*

- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| 33-64 | Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32 |
|-------|--|

##### *Asian, Pacific Islander Race*

- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| 65-96 | Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32 |
|-------|--|

##### *Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race*

- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| 97-128 | Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32 |
|--------|--|

##### *Other Race (includes those races not listed above)*

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| 129-160 | Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32 |
|---------|--|

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count was combined or collapsed with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted

weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count and the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### Stage I—Type of Household

##### *Group*

##### *Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18*

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 persons in housing unit |
| 2 | 3 persons in housing unit |
| 3 | 4 persons in housing unit |



## Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit	83	\$100 — \$149
5	8 or more persons in housing unit	84	\$150 — \$199
		85	\$200 — \$249
	<i>Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18</i>	86	\$250 — \$299
		87	\$300 — \$399
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit	88	\$400 — \$499
		89	\$500 +
		90	Other Renter
	<i>All Other Housing Units</i>	91	No Cash Rent
11	1 person in housing unit		<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit	92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91

### Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group	Owner	
	<i>White Race (householder)</i>	
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)</i>	
	<i>Value of House</i>	
1	\$ 0 — \$ 9,999	
2	\$ 10,000 — \$ 19,999	
3	\$ 20,000 — \$ 24,999	
4	\$ 25,000 — \$ 49,999	
5	\$ 50,000 — \$ 99,999	
6	\$100,000 — \$149,999	
7	\$150,000 +	
8	Other Owners	
	<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>	
9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8	
	<i>Black Race</i>	
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16	
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>	
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16	
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>	
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16	
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>	
65-80	Same Value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16	
	<i>Renter</i>	
	<i>White Race (persons of Spanish origin)</i>	
	<i>Rent Categories</i>	
81	\$ 1 — \$ 59	
82	\$ 60 — \$ 99	

#### *Black Race*

103-124 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

#### *Asian, Pacific Islander Race*

125-146 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

#### *Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race*

147-168 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

#### *Other Race (includes those not listed above)*

169-190 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

### VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group	
1	<i>Vacant for Rent</i>
2	<i>Vacant for Sale</i>
3	<i>Other Vacant</i>

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

### CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete-count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a prec canvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.



**Respondent and Enumeration Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed,

and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics of the nonrespondents remaining after this operation were allocated by computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

### EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.



Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1/</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2/</sup>													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1/</sup> For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2/</sup> The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1/</sup>													
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	

<sup>1/</sup> For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Household or family type.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Household size.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	0.9	0.8	0.4
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.4	1.3	0.6
Ancestry.....	1.6	1.5	0.7
Type of group quarters.....	0.7	0.5	0.3
Nativity and place of birth.....	2.3	2.3	1.1
Residence in 1975.....	3.8	3.7	2.3
Means of transportation to work.....	1.2	1.1	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.3	1.2	0.6
Years of school completed.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Veteran status.....	0.9	0.8	0.4
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks worked in 1979.....	1.0	0.9	0.4
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.1	0.5
Household income.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.1	0.5
Poverty status: Family.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	1.8	1.7	0.8
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
HOUSING			
Vacancy status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Tenure.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Stories in structure.....	0.9	0.9	0.4
Passenger elevator.....	0.9	0.9	0.4
Source of water.....	1.0	0.8	0.4
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	0.8	0.4
Year structure built.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Air conditioning.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.0	1.0	0.5



Table D. **Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1980**

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State  
Congressional Districts**

The State -----  
  
District 1 -----  
District 2 -----  
District 3 -----  
District 4 -----  
District 5 -----  
District 6 -----

Persons		Housing units	
100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
2 913 808	21.8	1 131 299	22.2
485 961	20.4	189 221	20.6
485 708	20.9	180 499	21.2
485 529	22.4	183 472	22.7
485 480	19.3	190 863	19.3
485 639	24.0	191 643	24.7
485 491	23.7	195 601	24.5





## Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.
2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.  
  
A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter**. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder**.
3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A **public** school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for **Nursery school**.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark **Finished** this grade (or year) only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.
- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.
- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.  
  
Mark **Yes**, but also used by another household if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.
- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.
- H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

**Occupied without payment of cash rent** includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

- H9. A **condominium** is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.
- H10b. A **commercial establishment** is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A **medical office** is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

## Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

- H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13. Mark only one circle.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A** one-family house detached from any other house when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

- H15a. A *city or suburban* lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A *place* is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this *residence* is located.

- H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A** public system. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well*.

*Drilled wells*, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17. A *public sewer* is operated by a government body or a private organization. A *septic tank or cesspool* is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H19. The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house or apartment.

- H20. This question refers to the type of *heating equipment* and not to the fuel used.

An *electric heat pump* is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A *floor, wall, or pipeless furnace* delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a *portable room heater*.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21. *Gas from underground pipes* is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. *Bottled, tank, or LP gas* is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. *Other fuel* includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly *average* for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the *total* amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ( { ) the two utilities.

- H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do *not* have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

- H26. Answer *Yes only* if the telephone is located *in* your living quarters.

- H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

- H28 – H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do *not* count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H30 – H32. Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

- H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

- H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

- H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.



- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

##### 11. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

##### *For persons born outside the United States:*

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (*not* Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

- 12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

- 13a. Mark No, only speaks English if the person always speaks English *at home*; then skip to question 14.

Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English *at home*. Do *not* mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

- b. Print the non-English language spoken *at home*. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages *at home* and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's *ability* to speak English.

(1) The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.

(2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.

(3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.

(4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

- 14. Print the ancestry group with which the person *identifies*. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a. Mark Yes, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark No, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark Yes if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

- 17a. Mark Yes only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark No if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

- b. Mark Yes if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark No if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

- c. Mark Yes, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark Yes, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark No if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

- 18a. Mark Yes if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark No if the only service was active duty for training.

- b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

- 19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.

- 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark **Yes** if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone**.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

- 26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

- b. Mark **No**, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No**, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No**, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Furniture company

Grocery store

Oil company

Ranch

Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing

Wholesale grocery store

Retail gas station

Cattle ranch

- c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Clerk

Helper

Mechanic

Nurse

Acceptable

Production clerk

Carpenter's helper

Auto engine mechanic

Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.



INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle:

Mark Local government employee for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

- b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

- c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

- d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark No for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

- a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

- b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

- c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

- d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

- e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

- f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

- g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the None circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this  
official Census Form  
and mail it back on  
Census Day,  
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

# 1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification,  
please write the correct apartment number or location here:

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

## Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge

## Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):  
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL  
llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en  
el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario  
por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

### A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.





Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS → Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1		PERSON in column 2	
		Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial
<b>2. How is this person related to the person in column 1?</b>  Fill one circle.  If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.		<b>START</b> in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If relative of person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate <input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
<b>3. Sex</b> Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<b>4. Is this person —</b>  Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	
<b>5. Age, and month and year of birth</b>  a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.		a. Age at last birthday: _____ b. Month of birth: _____ <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.		a. Age at last birthday: _____ b. Month of birth: _____ <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.	
<b>6. Marital status</b>  Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent?</b>  Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
<b>8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time?</b> Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
<b>9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended?</b>  Fill one circle.  If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."		Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) _____ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10		Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) _____ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	
<b>10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended?</b>  Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
		CENSUS USE ONLY    A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O		CENSUS USE ONLY    A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O	



**NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12  
FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD**

**PERSON in column 7**

Last name \_\_\_\_\_ Middle initial \_\_\_\_\_

First name \_\_\_\_\_

If relative of person in column 1:

☐ Husband/wife ☐ Father/mother

☐ Son/daughter ☐ Other relative

☐ Brother/sister

If not related to person in column 1:

☐ Roomer, boarder ☐ Other nonrelative

☐ Partner, roommate

☐ Paid employee

☐ Male ☐ Female

☐ White ☐ Asian Indian

☐ Black or Negro ☐ Hawaiian

☐ Japanese ☐ Guamanian

☐ Chinese ☐ Samoan

☐ Filipino ☐ Eskimo

☐ Korean ☐ Aleut

☐ Vietnamese ☐ Other — Specify \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Indian (Amer.)

Print tribe → \_\_\_\_\_

a. Age at last birthday \_\_\_\_\_ c. Year of birth \_\_\_\_\_

b. Month of birth \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Jan.—Mar. ☐ Apr.—June

☐ July—Sept. ☐ Oct.—Dec.

☐ Now married ☐ Separated

☐ Widowed ☐ Never married

☐ Divorced

☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)

☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano

☐ Yes, Puerto Rican

☐ Yes, Cuban

☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

☐ No, has not attended since February 1

☐ Yes, public school, public college

☐ Yes, private, church-related

☐ Yes, private, not church-related

Highest grade attended:

☐ Nursery school ☐ Kindergarten

Elementary through high school (grade or year)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

College (academic year)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

☐ Never attended school—Skip question 10

☐ Now attending this grade (or year)

☐ Finished this grade (or year)

☐ Did not finish this grade (or year)

CENSUS USE ONLY

A. ☐ I ☐ N ☐ O

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

**H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?**

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.
- ☐ No

**H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?**

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.
- ☐ No

**H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?**

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.
- ☐ No

**H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?**

- ☐ One
- ☐ 2 apartments or living quarters
- ☐ 3 apartments or living quarters
- ☐ 4 apartments or living quarters
- ☐ 5 apartments or living quarters
- ☐ 6 apartments or living quarters
- ☐ 7 apartments or living quarters
- ☐ 8 apartments or living quarters
- ☐ 9 apartments or living quarters
- ☐ 10 or more apartments or living quarters
- ☐ This is a mobile home or trailer

**H5. Do you enter your living quarters —**

- ☐ Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
- ☐ Through someone else's living quarters?

**H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?**

- ☐ Yes, for this household only
- ☐ Yes, but also used by another household
- ☐ No, have some but not all plumbing facilities
- ☐ No plumbing facilities in living quarters

**H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?**

Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 2 rooms ☐ 3 rooms ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 7 rooms ☐ 8 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

**H8. Are your living quarters —**

- ☐ Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
- ☐ Rented for cash rent?
- ☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

**H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?**

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes, a condominium

**H10. If this is a one-family house —**

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

**H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying —**

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
- ☐ A house on 10 or more acres
- ☐ A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
- ☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
- ☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999
- ☐ \$17,500 to \$19,999 ☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999
- ☐ \$20,000 to \$22,499 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
- ☐ \$22,500 to \$24,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
- ☐ \$25,000 to \$27,499 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
- ☐ \$27,500 to \$29,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
- ☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
- ☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
- ☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$199,999
- ☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 or more

**H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —**

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

- ☐ Less than \$50 ☐ \$160 to \$169
- ☐ \$50 to \$59 ☐ \$170 to \$179
- ☐ \$60 to \$69 ☐ \$180 to \$189
- ☐ \$70 to \$79 ☐ \$190 to \$199
- ☐ \$80 to \$89 ☐ \$200 to \$224
- ☐ \$90 to \$99 ☐ \$225 to \$249
- ☐ \$100 to \$109 ☐ \$250 to \$274
- ☐ \$110 to \$119 ☐ \$275 to \$299
- ☐ \$120 to \$129 ☐ \$300 to \$349
- ☐ \$130 to \$139 ☐ \$350 to \$399
- ☐ \$140 to \$149 ☐ \$400 to \$499
- ☐ \$150 to \$159 ☐ \$500 or more

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A4. Block number	A6. Serial number	B. Type of unit or quarters	For vacant units	D. Months vacant	F. Total persons
		<b>Occupied</b>	<b>C1. Is this unit for —</b>	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 month	
		<input type="radio"/> First form	<input type="radio"/> Year round use	<input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 months	
		<input type="radio"/> Continuation	<input type="radio"/> Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D.	<input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 months	
		<b>Vacant</b>	<b>C2. Vacancy status</b>	<input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 months	
		<input type="radio"/> Regular	<input type="radio"/> For rent	<input type="radio"/> 1 year up to 2 years	
		<input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> For sale only	<input type="radio"/> 2 or more years	
		<b>Group quarters</b>	<input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied		
		<input type="radio"/> First form	<input type="radio"/> Held for occasional use	<b>E. Indicators</b>	
		<input type="radio"/> Continuation	<input type="radio"/> Other vacant	1. <input type="radio"/> Mail return	
			<b>C3. Is this unit boarded up?</b>	2. <input type="radio"/> Pop./F	
			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		



<b>H13. Which best describes this building?</b> <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc.</li> </ul>	<b>H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electricity</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Wood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other fuel</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No fuel used</li> </ul> <b>b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electricity</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Wood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other fuel</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No fuel used</li> </ul>	<b>CENSUS USE</b> <b>H22a.</b> 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9
<b>H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building?</b> <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 4 to 6</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 7 to 12</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories</li> </ul> <b>b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<b>c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electricity</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Wood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other fuel</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No fuel used</li> </ul>	<b>H22b.</b> 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9
<b>H15a. Is this building —</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16</li> <li><input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres?</li> </ul> <b>b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more</li> </ul>	<b>H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?</b> <b>a. Electricity</b> \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used <b>b. Gas</b> \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Gas not used <b>c. Water</b> \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b> \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used	<b>H22c.</b> 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9
<b>H16. Do you get water from —</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)?</li> </ul>	<b>H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<b>H22d.</b> 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9
<b>H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No, use other means</li> </ul>	<b>H24. How many bedrooms do you have?</b> <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No bedroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms</li> </ul>	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9
<b>H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier</li> </ul>	<b>H25. How many bathrooms do you have?</b> <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms</li> </ul>	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9
<b>H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Always lived here</li> </ul>	<b>H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9
<b>H20. How are your living quarters heated?</b> <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No heating equipment</li> </ul>	<b>H27. Do you have air conditioning?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul> <b>H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> None</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 automobile</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles</li> </ul> <b>H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> None</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks</li> </ul>	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9



FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is –

- A mobile home or trailer . . . . .
- A house on 10 or more acres . . . . .
- A condominium unit . . . . .
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property . . . . .

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?  
  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00 OR ☐ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?  
  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00 OR ☐ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?  
  
☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt  
☐ Yes, contract to purchase  
☐ No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?  
  
☐ Yes ☐ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?  
Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.  
  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00 OR ☐ No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?  
  
☐ Yes, taxes included in payment  
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?  
  
☐ Yes, insurance included in payment  
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

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1	2.	4.	2.	4.	3.	2.	4.
S.S.	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0 0 0	
Yes	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	Yes	1 1 1 1 1	Yes	1 1 1 1 1	
0	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	0	2 2 2 2 2	0	2 2 2 2 2	
No	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	No	3 3 3 3 3	No	3 3 3 3 3	
0	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	0	4 4 4 4 4	0	4 4 4 4 4	
	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5		5 5 5 5 5		5 5 5 5 5	
	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6		6 6 6 6 6		6 6 6 6 6	
	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7		7 7 7 7 7		7 7 7 7 7	
	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8		8 8 8 8 8		8 8 8 8 8	
	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9		9 9 9 9 9		9 9 9 9 9	

4	2.	4.	5	2.	4.	6	2.	4.
S.S.	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0 0 0	
Yes	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	Yes	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	Yes	1 1 1 1 1	
0	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	0	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	0	2 2 2 2 2	
No	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	No	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	No	3 3 3 3 3	
0	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	0	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	0	4 4 4 4 4	
	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5		5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5		5 5 5 5 5	
	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6		6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6		6 6 6 6 6	
	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7		7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7		7 7 7 7 7	
	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8		8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8		8 8 8 8 8	
	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9		9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9		9 9 9 9 9	

7	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.
S.S.	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
Yes	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1
0	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2
No	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3
0	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4
	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5
	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6
	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7
	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8
	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9

Page 6

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

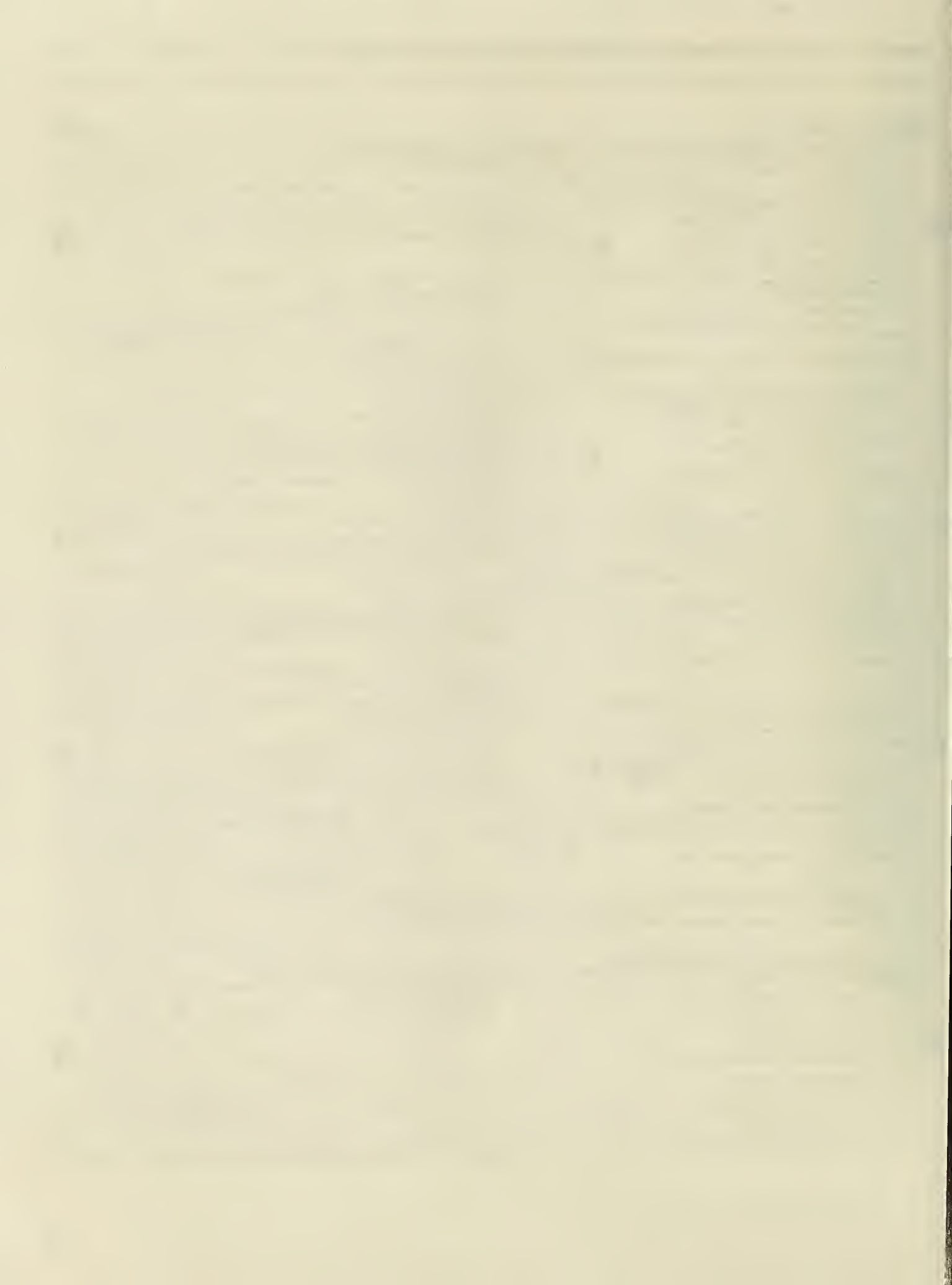
<p><b>Name of Person 1 on page 2:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Last name      First name      Middle initial</p> <hr/> <p><b>11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?</b>  <i>Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.</p> <hr/> <p><b>12. If this person was born in a foreign country —</b>  <b>a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a naturalized citizen  <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen  <input type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents</p> <hr/> <p><b>b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1980    <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969    <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974    <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964    <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p> <hr/> <p><b>13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No, only speaks English — <i>Skip to 14</i></p> <hr/> <p><b>b. What is this language?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)</p> <hr/> <p><b>c. How well does this person speak English?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well    <input type="radio"/> Not well  <input type="radio"/> Well    <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <hr/> <p><b>14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)</p> <hr/> <p><b>15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</b>  <i>If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i>  <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — <i>Skip to 16</i>  <input type="radio"/> No, different house</p> <hr/> <p><b>b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</b></p> <p>(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: _____</p> <p>(2) County: _____</p> <p>(3) City, town, village, etc.: _____</p> <p>(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p>	<p><b>16. When was this person born?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1965 —  <i>Please go on with questions 17-33</i>  <input type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later —  <i>Turn to next page for next person</i></p> <hr/> <p><b>17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person —</b>  <b>a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No</p> <hr/> <p><b>b. Attending college?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No</p> <hr/> <p><b>c. Working at a job or business?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, full time    <input type="radio"/> No  <input type="radio"/> Yes, part time</p> <hr/> <p><b>18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States?</b>  <i>If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 19</i></p> <hr/> <p><b>b. Was active-duty military service during —</b>  <i>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 or later  <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964–April 1975)  <input type="radio"/> February 1955–July 1964  <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950–January 1955)  <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940–July 1947)  <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917–November 1918)  <input type="radio"/> Any other time</p> <hr/> <p><b>19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .</b></p> <p><b>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? . . .</b> Yes No  <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p><b>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</b> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p><b>c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? . . .</b> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <hr/> <p><b>20. If this person is a female —</b></p> <p><b>How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?</b> None 1 2 3 4 5 6  <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p><i>Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</i> 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more  <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <hr/> <p><b>21. If this person has ever been married —</b>  <b>a. Has this person been married more than once?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Once    <input type="radio"/> More than once</p> <hr/> <p><b>b. Month and year of marriage?      Month and year of first marriage?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Month) (Year)      (Month) (Year)</p> <hr/> <p><b>c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p><b>22a. Did this person work at any time last week?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)</i> <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Skip to 25</p> <hr/> <p><b>b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)?</b>  <i>Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hours</p> <hr/> <p><b>23. At what location did this person work last week?</b>  <i>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</i>  <i>If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><b>a. Address (Number and street)</b> _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.</p> <hr/> <p><b>b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.</b> _____</p> <hr/> <p><b>c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p> <hr/> <p><b>d. County</b> _____</p> <hr/> <p><b>e. State</b> _____ <b>f. ZIP Code</b> _____</p> <hr/> <p><b>24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Minutes</p> <hr/> <p><b>b. How did this person usually get to work last week?</b>  <i>If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Car    <input type="radio"/> Taxicab  <input type="radio"/> Truck    <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle  <input type="radio"/> Van    <input type="radio"/> Bicycle  <input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar    <input type="radio"/> Walked only  <input type="radio"/> Railroad    <input type="radio"/> Worked at home  <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated    <input type="radio"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> _____</p> <p><i>If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.</i></p>
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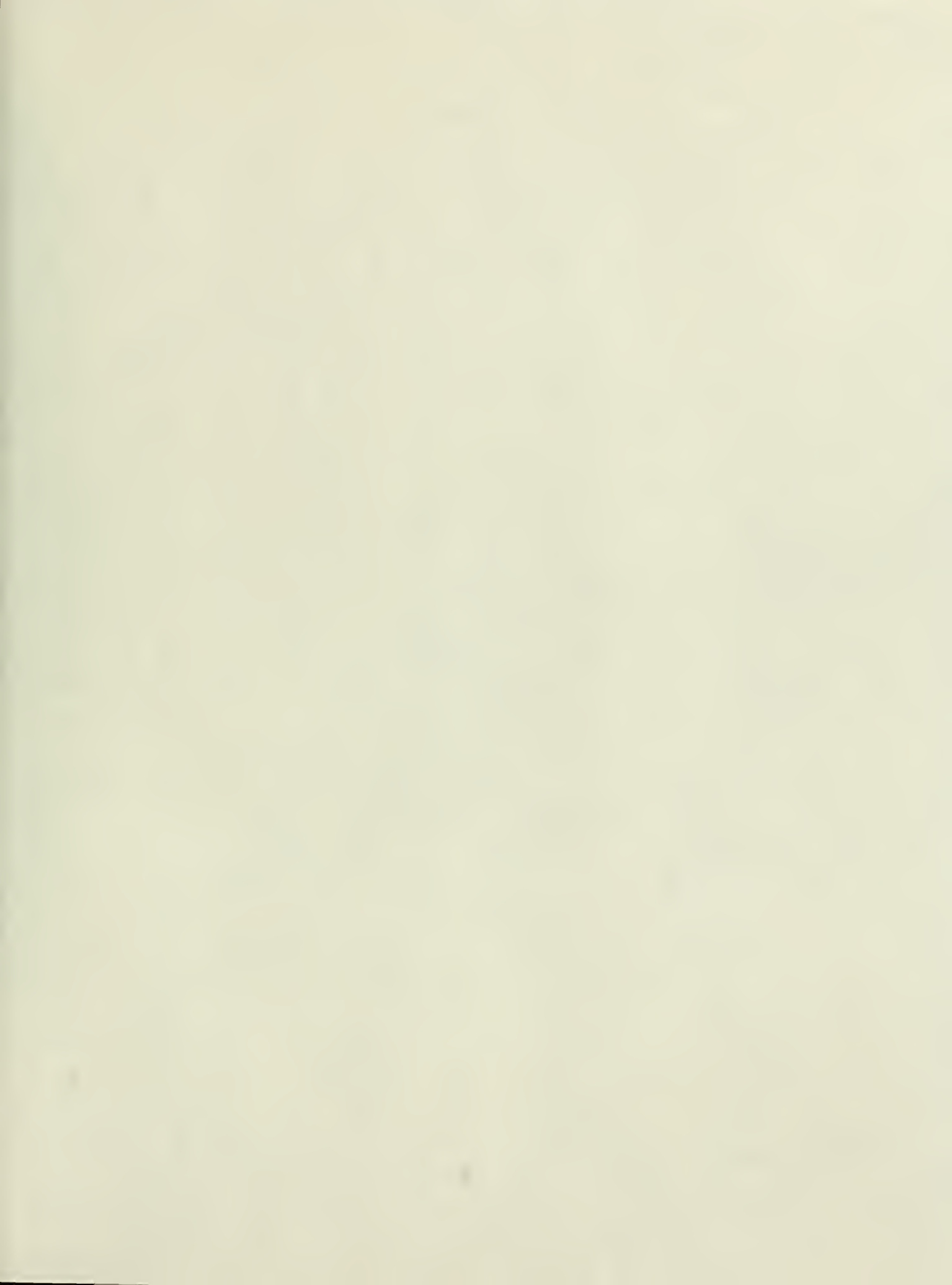
Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	VL	24a.
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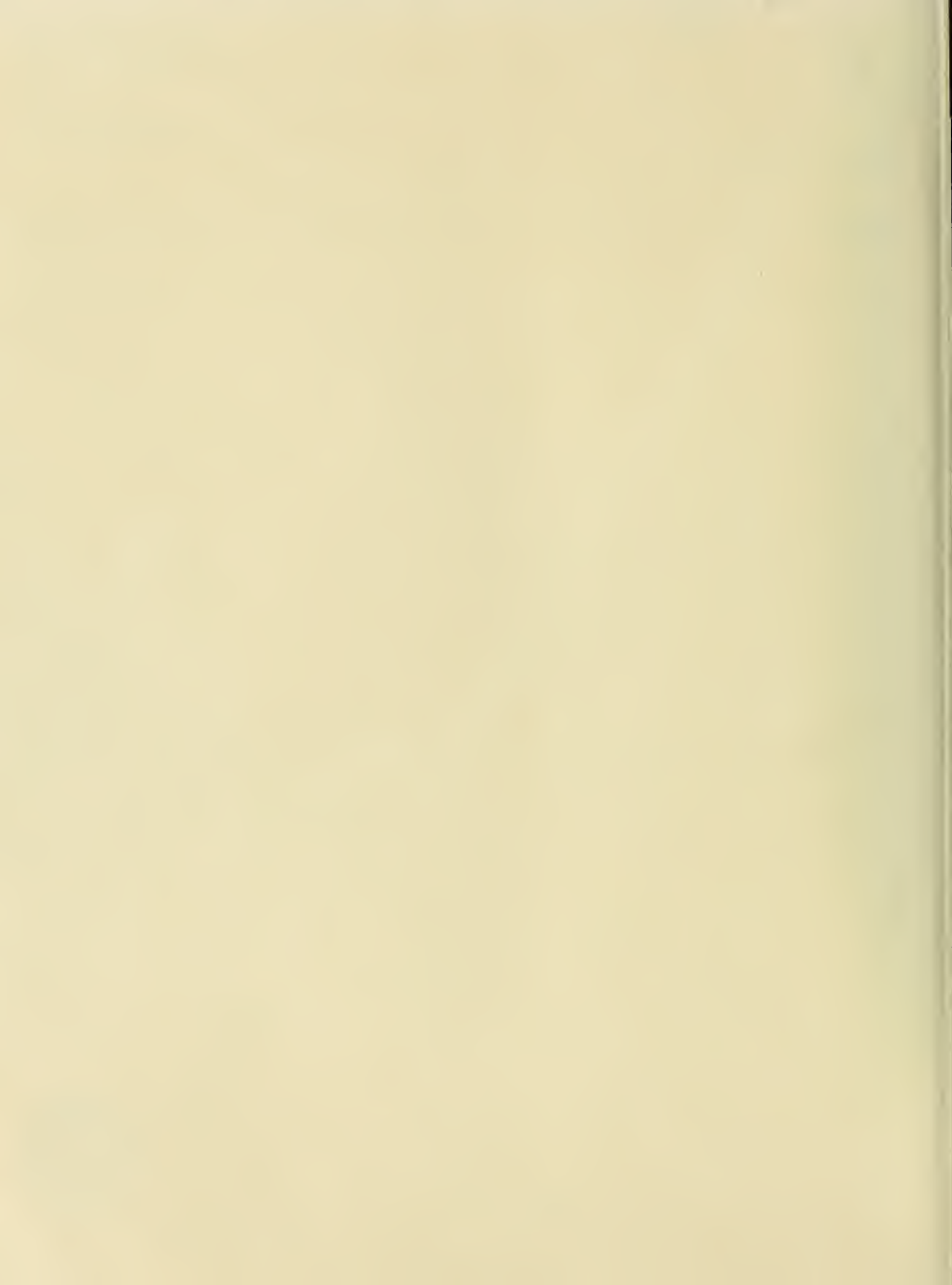


➔ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2



















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